THE EVENING PAPER CONTAINS THE NEWS OF TO-DAY.

THE MORNING PAPER THE EVENTS OF YESTERDAY.

The Lima Times-Democrat.

READ THE NEWS WHILE IT IS FRESH.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT CONTAINS IT ALL

ONLY TEN CENTS A WEEK.

VOL. IX, NO. 275. LIMA, OHIO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1893 PRICE THREE CENTS

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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Attend our --:--

Hat Sale

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Will buy the choice of any Soft or Stiff Hat in the house. Usual Price $2 50 and $3.00.

ED WISE,

Lima House Corner.

WANTED.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms at 216 West North street. 1-3t

FOR SALE—One of the celebrated Hickory Bicycles. Good as new. Enquire at this office at once.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. Good wages; steady employment; small family. Call at No. 605 West Market street.

Ladies who will do writing for me at their homes will make good wages. Reply, with self-addressed stamped envelope, Miss Mildred Miller, South Bend, Ind.

FOR RENT—A large boarding house and barroom in Findlay, newly painted, free gas. Will rent together or separate. Sixty yards from rail factory. Address Martin McInerny 201 Santee street, Findlay, Ohio.

WANTED—Ladies who will have a few hours to spare each day, to assist me in my work. Position permanent and good pay guaranteed. Address Lulu Jay ox, Kenton, Ohio, 123 East Carrol street branch office of Madame Wright's Toilet preparations. 7-3t eod

$40 Per month and expenses paid good men for taking orders, steady work. Apply Protective Nurseries, Geneva, N Y

WANTED—Salesman, salary from start, permanent place. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N Y

Notice of Attachment.

Frank Sieber, Plaintiff, vs F. E. Day, Defendant. } Before A. S Graham J. P. Ottawa Tp, Allen county, Ohio.

On the 24th day of June, A D. 1893, said Justice issued an order of attachment and notice of garnishee in the above action for the sum of $29 25. August 5th. 1893.

FRANK SIEBER.

DR. J. H. BLATTENBERG
VETERINARY SURGEON
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College

OFFICE AND INFIRMARY —125 and 127 E. Spring Street, Lima, Ohio.
TELEPHONE 38.
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Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Catarrh, Big Neck, Throat and Lung Trouble Liver and Kidney Trouble and all diseases the flesh is heir to. Mrs Shaffer can also diagnose diseases without asking questions.
Consultation free Office and residence rear of 131 East Wayne street. 8-23 1m

WANTED. Reliable men to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock and seed Potatoes full and complete line. Many varieties can only be obtained through us. Commission or salary paid weekly, and promptly. Exclusive and choice of territory given. Don't delay, write at once for terms.
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The Celebrated John Hauk and Gerke Beer always on hand in kegs and bottles. Family orders a specialty. Also a full line of Groenaway's India Pale Ale, Porter and Stout, delivered to all parts of the city.
C. GEIGER,
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Telephone 147.

MEDICAL EDUCATION!
Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 43d year, Graded Course

OHIO STATE NEWS.

Dispatches From Different Buckeye Towns.

A COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

A Convict Pardoned Out of the Penitentiary About Whose Guilt There Has Always Been a Doubt—Various Other Items Gathered Up In Different Parts of the State.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 2.—Governor McKinley issued a commutation yesterday afternoon to C E. Spring, sentenced to five years' imprisonment at the September, 1890, term of the Franklin county courts for horse stealing. Spring purchased a horse which afterward proved to have been stolen, and there has always been a doubt whether he knew it was stolen. He gave a check for the animal and made no attempt at concealment.

The commutation to three years was recommended by the board of pardons at the request of the judge and prosecuting attorney, who have learned since the trial that Spring's character was not what it was represented to be by some of the state's witnesses. Spring is the only son of a wealthy Virginian, who has been kept in ignorance of his son's misfortune. He has always protested that he did not know the horse he purchased was stolen.

Child Almost Instantly Killed.

WEST UNION, O., Sept. 2.—A sad accident occurred in the family of Green Copas of Jefferson township, this county. Several of Mrs. Copas' children were playing around a new barn that had just been erected. A venturesome little fellow climbed upon an old log pigpen. When he reached the top log the pen turned over, carrying the boy with it. He struck on his head, breaking his neck. The log fell across his breast, mashing him flat. His breastbone was forced through his body and every limb was broken. This is the first death in this family of 15 children.

New Steel Plant.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.—A syndicate of Pittsburg iron and steel men have secured options on 3,000 acres of land between the Nickel Plate and Lake Shore railroads at Ashtabula, and have decided to erect a mammoth steel plant there using the new Adams-Blair process and employing 2,000 men. This will give the greatest iron ore receiving port on Lake Erie a great impetus and promises to soon make it a rival of Youngstown or any centers in the Mahoning or Shenango valleys. The Iron Age, this week, publishes particulars of what the new process hopes to accomplish.

Engines Killed and Factory Damaged

POMEROY, O., Sept. 2.—The large double boiler of J. C. Probst & Sons' 2-story brick furniture factory exploded wrecking the building and machinery and fatally injuring James Starkey, the engineer. The 100 employes escaped, not having begun work. Large heavy pieces of the boilers were picked up half a mile away. Several residences were greatly damaged.

Lost His Little Son.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Sept. 2.—H. A. Rice, oil producer, living in Island Run district, just over the Pennsylvania line, four miles from this city, lost his 5-year-old son from the explosion of an oil can. The little fellow was playing with a burning stick which he swung over the can. The burning oil was thrown all over him. Death resulted in two hours.

A Cheeky Tramp.

ATHENS, O., Sept. 2.—A colored tramp went to the house of O. B. Carpenter, one mile east of Athens, late at night, and finding only Mrs Carpenter and her daughter at home, he drew a revolver and chased them off the premises. He then ransacked the house and carried off about $50 worth of clothing. The daughter is now very sick from fright.

Drunk and Slept on the Track

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept 2.—The remains of an unknown man were found on the Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking Valley railway switch at Drake's station. It is supposed that he had drank too heartily at a saloon near by and had fallen on the track and was killed by the cars. There is no clue as to his identity.

A Family's Fight With Flame.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 2.—The wife of John Galvin, a conductor of the Hocking Valley railroad, was badly burned by the ignition of gasoline placed in a wash boiler with some soapsuds and soiled linen. Mr. Galvin threw the flaming fluid in the yard and in doing so was himself burned and also burned his child, a babe.

A Reduction as a Loan.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept 2.—A large number of Pittsburg and Western railway employes, conductors, firemen brakemen and telegraph operators, held a meeting and decided they would accept the proposed reduction in wages as a loan. The loan is to bear interest at 4 per cent if accepted by the company.

Crushed to Death.

CELINA, O., Sept. 2.—Philip Gubeaux, a woodchopper, working in the woods near Yorkshire, south of this city, met with a horrible death. He was felling a tree, and as it started to fall it slipped from the stump and caught him before he was aware of it and crushed him in an unrecognizable mass of flesh.

Robbed a Farmer.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 2.—Henry Fisher, an Eagle City farmer, brought Charles Ranson, a stranger, here at the point of a shotgun and turned him over to the police. Ranson stayed at his house last night, ransacked it while the family slept and skipped. The stolen goods were found on him.

Shot Himself.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., Sept. 2.—Edward Morgan, one of the first tinworkers in this country, committed suicide at his home in this city by shooting himself through the head. He prepared himself for burial, wrote a letter to his brother, then lay down on the bed and fired the bullet.

It Wasn't Heard.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 2.—The injunction served by D. T. Chandler & Company of Cincinnati against Food Commissioner McNeal, restraining him from the publication of his analysis of their vinegar, was continued by the court here without hearing.

Played Circus—Boy Dead.

TOLEDO, Sept 2.—Fred Krachs, 12, was shot and instantly killed at Mount Clements, Mich., by a playmate with whom he was playing circus.

Floater Found.

IRONTON, O., Sept. 2.—The body of a man was found floating in the Ohio river here, so badly decomposed that it was impossible to identify it.

Death From a Fallen Tree.

CELINA, O., Sept. 2.—Patrick Gutseaux, while chopping trees in a wood, near Yorkshire, was instantly killed by a tree which fell on him.

Took the Revolver Route.

TOLEDO, Sept. 2.—Albert Whitacre of Munger recently married, suicided by the revolver route. No cause assigned.

Factory Burned.

CURTIS, O., Sept. 2.—L. B. Bailey's extensive stave and heading factory was destroyed by fire. Loss, $8,000.

Factory Burned.

MT. VICTORY, O., Sept. 2.—Boyd Brothers' handle factory burned. Loss $5,000.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Transactions of the United States Treasury During the Month of August.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The public debt statement just issued shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during August, of $10,442,898.93.

The interest bearing debt increased $150,000; the non-interest bearing debt decreased $150,908, and the cash in the treasury decreased $10,603,056.93.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business on Aug. 31 were: Interest bearing debt, $585,037,690; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $2,015,510.20; debt bearing no interest, $378,877,128.37; total $965,930,278.68.

The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury, outstanding at the end of the month, were $363,614,681; a decrease of $11,747,710.

The total cash in the treasury was $712,857,887.82.

The gold reserve was $96,009,125, and net cash balance $11,274,787.64.

In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of $10,360,799.54, the total at the close being $176,423,172.41. Of silver there was a decrease of $2,863,509.02.

Of the surplus there was in national bank depositories $17,085,170.80 against $17,644,963.17 at the end of the previous month.

During the month the percentage of each kind of money received from customs at New York was as follows: Gold coin, 17.4; silver coin, 0.3; gold certificates, 4.3, silver certificates, 5.1; United States notes, 37.6; United States treasury notes, 5.3.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The President Sends a Few More Names to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The president sent to the senate the following nominations:

Lorrin Miller of New Mexico to be secretary of New Mexico.

Registers of land offices—Edward Phillips of Louisiana at Natchitoches, Lee R. W. Patterson of Georgia at Enid, O. T.; E. E. Malone of Wisconsin at Perry, O. T.; W. N. Hammock of Tennessee at Woodward, O. T.; E. P. Alexander of Texas at Alva, O. T.

Receivers of public moneys—J. S. Hassler of South Dakota, at Enid, O. T.; J. H. King of Alabama at Perry, O. T.; D. H. Patton of Indiana at Woodward, O. T.; R. H. Allen of Mississippi, at Alva, O. T.

Agents for Indians—E. L. Thomas of Indian Territory at the Sac and Fox agency in Oklahoma; R. M. Allen of Illinois at the White Earth agency in Minnesota; Peter Couchman of South Dakota at the Forest City agency in South Dakota; J. A. Smith, of Mississippi at the Yankton agency in South Dakota; Basil Gunther of Oregon at Siletz agency in Oregon; H. E. Williamson of Arkansas at the Quapaw agency in Indian Territory.

Frank Dale of Oklahoma territory to be chief justice of supreme court of the territory of Oklahoma.

Henry W Scott of Oklahoma territory to be associate justice of supreme court of the territory of Oklahoma.

Also a number of recess appointments of custom officers.

DAMAGES FOR SUICIDE

A Widow Recovers From Those Who Drove Her Husband to It.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The civil tribunal of the Seine has just entered a decision in a case that is without parallel in the history of jurisprudence, and establishes the precedent that a widow, whose bereavement arises from the suicide of her husband, is entitled to damages from the party or parties who drove the departed to self-destruction. In the case decided a journal devoted to railroad news was ordered to pay $10,000 to a woman whose husband had been driven to ennui de by a series of scurrilous articles which had appeared in the paper in question. The unfortunate man was so harrassed by these harsh criticisms and the fear that he would lose his position that he could think and talk of nothing but the persecution to which he was subjected, and the court held the paper directly responsible for his death in the same way that a railroad is held responsible for injuries received in an accident.

Fire Caused From an Exploding Lamp.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 2.—The town of Elizabeth, about 20 miles from here, on the Little Kanawha, and the county seat of Wirt county, was visited by a disastrous fire. Word was sent here for an engine, but, as no boats were running, assistance could not be sent. An effort was made to haul the steam engine to that place, but the attempt was abandoned. The fire originated from the explosion of a lamp in the Virginia House, the principal hotel. The flames soon communicated to adjoining buildings.

Works to Be Doubled.

ELWOOD, Ind., Sept. 2.—The tinplate works are to be at once doubled in manufacturing capacity, after which employment will be given to 700 workmen.

Store Burglarized.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Sept. 2.—John Scholl's store in the east end was broken into and robbed of $300 worth of merchandise and $45 in money.

A Capsize Drill Record.

In just 25 seconds from the time they were plunged into the water and their boat lay keel up the crew of the Evanston life saving station was seated again at the oars. Yesterday morning the crew gave its annual exhibition capsize drill off the Evanston station, and about 800 spectators upon the piers and breakwaters and along the shore watched the men as they overturned the boat and righted it again. Four times was it capsized at intervals of several minutes, and the time of righting it again varied not more than three or four seconds. The boat used was 18 feet long, with an eight foot beam, and weighs 1,500 pounds. It is a surfboat and is a self bailer. It took about 65 seconds to right the boat when the crew first learned. The crew is composed of students of Northwestern university.—Chicago Tribune.

Choice Woods on the Farm.

There is money in the choice woods of the farm. A letter from a prominent New Jersey tool manufacturer offers $30 per 1,000 for beech seasoned one year and $50 for apple wood. Birch, maple, cherry, elm and hickory also sell for much more than they are worth at the woodpile. The wood must be sawed in some shape and can be sold in a great many directions, principally for making plane and other tool handles.—Detroit Household.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

CELERY FOR WINTER USE.

The New Method Successfully Tested. Storing In Root Cellar and In Pits.

The labor involved in blanching celery has been the great drawback to its more general culture. It has now been found that just as good celery can be grown by setting the plants six or seven inches apart each way on very rich soil and doing nothing more to them, except to keep the ground free from weeds till they are large enough to completely shade it. Being so close together, they will grow straight up and blanch perfectly. This method has been thoroughly tested on both a large and small scale and has proved a grand success. Celery grown in this way should be sheltered from the wind in some manner, as it is so brittle that a heavy wind will destroy it.

Celery for winter use may be stored in a root cellar or in a pit in the garden. Although growing celery will stand several hard frosts without injury, it is always best to care for it before there is any danger of freezing. Never handle it while wet or frosty. Should the tops become frozen shear them off before storing. If put into a cellar, the roots should be moistened occasionally without wetting the leaves.

Quality considered, writes a correspondent of The Rural New Yorker and authority for the foregoing, a pit in the garden is the best place for keeping celery. Dig a trench the width of a spade and as deep as the celery is tall, and as long as may be needed. Into this set the plants upright and close together. Make a cover by nailing two wide boards together A fashion. It is best to have this roof in sections about 2 feet long for ease in getting at the celery. Better still is a roof made of wide old doors, which will make a place large enough for one to crawl into to look after the celery. If taken care of, these covers will last for years. Let the roof project a little beyond the celery at each end.

As the weather becomes cold, cover well with leaves or hog hay, but never use anything containing any grain, as it will draw mice. Leave openings in the ends for ventilation and have something on hand to stop them up with on cold nights. Stored in this way, celery will keep all winter, will blanch perfectly and retain all its good qualities. It can be taken out at one end of the trench as wanted with very little trouble. Celery grown in a hotbed can very easily be covered up and kept all winter right where it grew.

Oxen Dairy.

At least two processes may be named for subduing that most obstinate pest, the oxen dairy, says The Country Gentleman—viz 1 Plow deep in August, sow rye and pasture in autumn and spring or cut for hay, plow deep again and drill with rape. 2. Pasture till June, then plow deep, sow rye in drills and cultivate well. 3. Plow lightly after harvest and keep before winter and harrow in the interval to start seeds; follow with corn. 4. Sow rye and pasture till June; follow with millet or buckwheat, then with winter wheat. 5. Mow the daisies in blossom and repeat as often as necessary.

The objection to all these methods is that they do not accomplish their work in one season. Another, which may be termed a sixth method, is fallow, going over the ground once a week through the summer. The objection is that all farmers want a crop on the land, and very few have enough thoroughness and energy to keep the ground constantly and completely clear. Cultivating in drills is more costly and not so thorough. More wholesale work is done with the plow.

The Tomato a Vegetable, Not a Fruit.

Regarding the much vexed question, Is the tomato a fruit or a vegetable? there are conflicting replies. The American Cultivator classes tomatoes with fruits and says in explanation: The distinction between a vegetable and a fruit is puzzling at times. A technical difference is that a fruit incloses the seeds of the plant and matures above ground, while plant growth matured under ground is vegetable. The Prairie Farmer, on the other hand, calls the tomato a vegetable and substantiates its claim by quoting a decision of the United States court—that the tomato is a vegetable, not a fruit. The question comes before it in an action brought Feb. 4, 1887, against the collector of the port of New York to recover back duties, paid under protest, on tomatoes imported from the West Indies.

In the Vegetable Garden.

All plants from which the crop has been harvested ought to be removed, and the ground used for late crops, such as turnips, spinach, etc. Remember that a mulch of loose earth is a great help in a dry time, and therefore hoe frequently or otherwise keep the soil well stirred between growing plants and in the rows. Plants still in vigorous growth will be benefited by frequent applications of soap suds and liquid manure.

Gather the seed of garden varieties of beans before the pods crack open or rot from dampness. If you have not already done so, give the asparagus bed a dressing of quickly available manure. Squashes, melons and late cucumbers ought to be cultivated until the vines cover the ground.

Cattle Foods.

Professor W. W. Cooke of the Vermont experiment station issues a bulletin on several waste products from corn that are being sold for cattle food. Three products tested were cream gluten meal, corn germ feed and Buffalo gluten feed. The latter is sold under the general name of "sugar meal" and is a by-product in the manufacture of glucose sugar from corn. It is a good feed, but is very concentrated and, like cottonseed meal, should be fed sparingly. Three pounds per day are enough.

A Choice of Sweetening.

When there is tea on the table in some of the hospitable homes of Barbour county, W. Va., the traveler is sometimes asked, "Will you take wet sweetenin or dry sweetenin?" If he elects the former, sorghum molasses is handed to him, while if he takes the latter he gets maple sugar in little lumps.—Exchange.

The King of Bulls.

Miss Edgeworth remarks that the "king of bulls" was uttered, not by an Irish but an English preacher, who told his listeners that "Moses' two tables of stone were made of shittim wood."

WHERE "FAKE" COMES FROM.

It Was a Theatrical Term, Which Found a Champion In Mr. Howells.

There is one word which the largest vocabulary of the public has lately taken from the smaller vocabulary of the playhouse and which some strolling player of the past apparently borrowed from some other vagabond familiar with thieves' slang. This word is fake. It has always conveyed the suggestion of an attempt to deceive.

"Are you going to get up new scenery for the new play?" might be asked, and the answer would be, "No, we shall fake it," meaning thereby that old scenery would be retouched and readjusted so as to have the appearance of new. From the stage the word passed to the newspapers, and a fake is a story invented, not founded on fact—"made out of whole cloth," as the stump speakers say.

Mr. Howells, always bold in using new words, accepts fake as good enough for him and prints it in "The Quality of Mercy" without the stigma of italics or quotation marks. Just as in the same story he has adopted the colloquial electrics for electric lights—i. e., "He turned off the electrics." And hereafter the rest of us may use either fake or electrics with a clear conscience, either lilding ourselves behind Mr. Howells, who can always give a good account of himself when attacked, or else coming out into the open and asserting our own right to adopt either word because it is useful.

"Is it called for? Is it accordant with the analysis of the language? Is it offered or backed by good authority? These are the considerations by which general consent is won or repelled," so Professor Whitney tells us, "and general consent decides every case without appeal." It happens that Don Quixote preceded Professor Whitney in this exposition of the law, for when he was instructing Sancho Panza, then about to be appointed governor of an island, he used a Latinized form of a certain word which had become vulgar, explaining that "if some do not understand these terms it matters little, for custom will bring them into use in the course of time so that they will be readily understood. That is the way a language is enriched. Custom and the public are all powerful there." Sometimes the needful word which is thought to be too common for use is Latinized, as Don Quixote preferred, but more often it is ennobled without change, being simply lifted out from among its former low companions.—Scribner's.

A Novel Parrot For Sale.

A novel parrot, possessing, according to the advertisement, powers of mimicry and a vocabulary of 50 words, is for sale in London, but no gentlemen need apply. The precocious fowl is destined to pass into the keeping of a woman or never to change its owner. Why? Well, James Payn suggests that the bird may have hung in a drawing room where for a long time it has listened to the after dinner talk of the ladies, who now fear a betrayal of their secrets.—London Letter.

His Canoe Sunk by a Shark.

A remarkable drowning accident happened in the Bay of Fundy, off Green Point, Digby county, Monday. An Indian, accompanied by a boy, was paddling in a birch bark canoe when a huge shark bit the bottom out of the canoe, and it filled with water. The Indian sank and was drowned. His body was afterward recovered. The boy was saved.—Halifax Cor. Boston Herald.

Hood's Cures

Ollie L. Archer

Saved His Life

"I have been suffering from hip disease for eight years, having three running sores on my hip. I began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and it has given me a perfect cure. I feel confident that it did save my life." OLLIE L. ARCHER, 180 Dudley Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Hood's Pills assist digestion and cure headache. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

A symposium recently consulted by a magazine upon the question as to whether Shakespeare or Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays has decided that neither is entitled to the credit, but that the plays were written by a syndicate.

A Scathing Rebuke.

Visitor (in editorial sanctum, with elevated nose)—It strikes me the condition of that towel is not just what it should be—bah!

Editor (loftily)—Sir, to the pure all things are pure.—Truth.

To cure nervousness your nerves must be fed by pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood. Take it now.

Fine Fur Capes.

Buy your capes now and save money. You can get a much better fur cape now than later on. The correct apparel for the cool evenings we are now having is a

FUR CAPE.

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And at the right price. In glancing over our assortment of fur capes one is instantly impressed with the fine character of stock and the low price we are offering them at. The furs that will be mostly sought after are the Astrakhan, Wool Seal, Monkey and the French Seal. We have them and we will be pleased to have you call and see them.

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Dress Goods and Cloak House. 7-4 3t

Discovered in Time.

The track walker on the Fort Wayne road discovered a broken rail a short distance east of Upper Sandusky, Saturday night, just before passenger train No 3 was due west. Had the train been on time it would have struck the broken rail with results that can be easily imagined. The watchman discovered it barely in time to flag the train.

Headache, neuralgia, dizziness nervousness, spasms, sleeplessness, nervous dyspepsia, dullness, blues, are cured by the Nervine discovered by the eminent Indiana Specialist in nervous diseases, Dr. Miles. Fine books and trial bottles free at Melville's drug store, or address The Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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IS TOO WARM
—TO—
SELL OVERCOATS

At regular prices, but it you can purchase one at ONE FOURTH LESS than the regular price, at a

25 PER CENT CASH REDUCTION!

It will pay you to purchase now and prepare for cold weather.

Until September 30th, we offer this chance to our customers on Men's and Boys' and Children's

Overcoats and Reefers

Your Purchase Free With a Lucky Guess.

In 1891 Wm. McKinley rec'd.....382,024
" " James Campbell " 369,732

HOW MANY VOTES
—WILL—
Wm. McKinley or Lawrence T. Neal.

Receive in 1893?

The 50 closest guessers for either candidate will get their purchase money returned, as soon as the votes are counted; 100 customers will get their purchase free at the

Lima Clothing Co.,
NORTH MAIN STREET.

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and SHOE STORES.
FALL and WINTER STYLES!
—FOR—
EVERY MAN AND BOY
—IN—
ALLEN COUNTY.
NOT A SIGN OF HARD TIMES HERE.

$10,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING

Received Saturday; more arrives every day. Never has such an exhibition of fine merchandise been seen in Lima. WONDERFUL is the collection of our high art Boy's Clothing. Hundreds of styles and one prettier than the other.

NEW! NEW! NEW! NEW!

Fall styles of Hats, Neckwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Underwear.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We solicit your inspection of our stock of Fall and Winter novelties in Clothing and anything for men and boys—whether you wish to purchase or not, you will be repaid for your trouble by seeing the prettiest line of Men's and Boys' wear ever shown here.

Yours very truly,

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LAWRENCE T NEAL,
of Ross County.
For Lieutenant Governor.
COL. W. A. TAYLOR,
of Franklin County.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
J. W. SATER,
of Darke County.
For State Treasurer,
D. C. BLACKBURN,
of Coshocton County.
For Attorney General,
JOHN P. BAILEY,
of Putnam County.
For Board of Public Works,
LOUIS P. WILHELM,
of Summit County.
For Food and Dairy Commissioner,
P. H. McKEOWN,
of Lawrence County.

For State Senators, Thirty-Second District.
HENRY J. LAWLOR,
of Allen County.
JAMES D. JOHNSON,
of Mercer County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Representative,
WILLIAM RUSLER.
Probate Judge,
THEODORE D. ROBB
Clerk of Court,
U. M. SHAPPEL.
Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.
Sheriff.
AARON FISHER.
County Treasurer,
AMOS YOUNG.
Recorder,
A. HARROD.
County Commissioner,
GEORGE D KANAWL.
Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.
Infirmary Director,
E. BERRYMAN.
Infirmary Director,
J. C. JEFFINGHOFF.
Coroner,
L. G. STUEBER.

The *Galveston News* suggests that the country needs a law that will demonetize brass.

The Treasury now proposes to coin its eighty-five or ninety million dollars in gold bullion into five and ten dollar pieces

The Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald* announces that the Birmingham and Gate City rolling mills will resume operations September 1 The resumption of operations by these two mills means employment for between thirteen hundred and fifteen men and boys and the paying out of thousands of dollars monthly to be turned loose in the various channels of trade in that city. The *Age-Herald* says the outlook in that section is brightening daily

Reports from the office of the Comptroller of the currency show that of the 145 national banks which have suspended since January 1 last, sixty-two are in the hands of national bank examiners, with excellent prospects of early resumption Thirty-four have already resumed business, and fifty-seven are in the hands of receivers. Most of these latter are small concerns in distant sections of the West The great strength manifested by the national bank system, in the face of widespread panic and commercial disaster, has amazed even its friends and utterly confounded its enemies.

It must be considerable satisfaction to President Cleveland that the specific recommendation of his message to the extra session of Congress for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, was indorsed not only by considerable majority of the representatives of his own party, but by two thirds of the membership of the house. The Chicago platform has been given an authoritative construction by the Democratic House of Representatives. We hope it will fare as well as the Senate. When the Chicago convention said the Sherman law is "a cowardly makeshift, fraught with the possibilities of danger," it meant what it said, as well as in the declaration that "the dollar unit of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value." Honesty is the best policy for parties as well as individuals

Henry Clews, the great New York banker, in his communication to the *Financial Review*, under date of September 2nd, says:

During the past week, the financial situation has undergone a marked improvement, and not only at this centre, but throughout the country at large. The bank statement of August 26th showed that, upon the week's average, the reserves of the banks remained $6,750,000 below the legal minimum; but the actual deficiency, at the end of the week, was probably not over $4,000 000. Since the date of that statement, about $11,000,000 of gold has been received from Europe, the major portion of which has gone into the banks; and the receipts of the money from the interior have probably sufficed to offset the shipments thither, while the Sub-Treasury has continued to be debtor at the Clearing House. Thus, whatever may be the showing of today's statement based upon averages, there can be little question that the banks hold, at the end of the week, an amount of lawful money in excess of the legal reserve requirements. This has naturally produced a more confident feeling among the banks, and though they are not yet materially extending their loans or discounts nor retiring certificates, yet they are getting affairs into form for giving the public the benefit of their improved condition at an early day Everywhere, the interior banks are getting into better shape. Many of those that have suspended are resuming business; and bank drawings upon New York have fallen to non-final dimensions. The near-by country banks are appearing again as buyers of mercantile paper, which is a significant expression of returning confidence among a very cautious class of leaders. The savings banks have informally considered the propriety of offering to prepay deposits the withdrawal of which has been notified, but seem to have preferred to wait until the expiration of the thirty days' notification is The thirty-day period terminated this week, the result being that only ten per cent. of that class of depositors withdrew their money. The notifications for withdrawal at the end of sixty and ninety days are being fast cancelled. It is thus clear that it would be quite safe for the savings banks to make the sugge ted offer of prepayment; and that fact suggests a probability that these institutions may soon begin to return more or less of their cash funds to the custody of the regular banks. The dealings in currency have virtually ceased and the premium upon it has disappeared, which is evidence on the one hand of the cessation of hoarding and on the other of freer disbursements in money at the banks. The foregoing facts afford the best possible evidence of the return of monetary and banking affairs to an approximately normal condition.

The great event of the week, and the one which more than anything else has contributed to this important recovery has been the overwhelming vote of the House of Representatives against any increase in our silver currency under the Sherman law. That is an immense gain towards future confidence. It means that, under no circumstances, will this country tolerate any loose experimenting with this form of money, but will insist upon it as a fixed policy that gold shall be the National standard. This restores to the national credit a rock foundation that will save it from such shocks as it has lately sustained. It also carries the advantage of dissipating the doubts among foreign holders of our securities which have sent home probably $150,000,000 of them since the Sherman Act took effect Monday's vote, carrying with it the certainty of like action by the Senate, has been followed by a steady stream of buying orders for stocks and bonds from London, Frankfort, Amsterdam and Paris The extent of these purchases may be inferred from the fact that, although some $15 000,000 of sterling bills borrowed 60 days ago have matured within the week, yet the rates of exchange, instead of being thereby adversely affected, have been weak and verging on the specie importing point. It is to be presumed that in Europe, as well as at home, there is among cautious investors a disposition to defer buying until the solution of the silver question is placed beyond all question by the vote of the Senate It is therefore to be expected that further purchases on foreign account will be forthcoming when the Senate has voted.

The market has now reached a point at which it may be expected to be sustained by a steady and continuous improvement in the conditions that influence values As confidence spreads through business, our interrupted industries will resume work, depleted stocks of merchandise will be replenished, and the catching up of three months of lost trade will cause a reviving spurt of activity. This commercial recovery will show its results in increased earnings of the railroads, and the whole country will return by a steady and sure process, if not to a normal activity—which is too much to expect so soon after such utter prostration—yet to a moderate and conservative movement.

A Lie Told In School.

It has always been father's purpose to give his children a fair education, but as the family increased in size and numbers and father's salary would not grow in the same proportion, he found it necessary to cut down some of the avenues of expenditure. One of his first thoughts was that of the shoe bill for the family. Said he, "I'll be the cobbler when any shoes need repairing after this." Unfortunately my shoes gave out first, and the next day was set for repair day Father brought from the shop where he was working some of the old belting that had been laid by. This leather was thoroughly saturated with oil, and as I entered the schoolroom next day with new taps on my shoes the oil would form a mark on the floor, just like a footprint on the newly fallen snow, and what good excuse to tell I couldn't think of.

It became an eyesore to the whole school, and I was wishing somehow I might take a vacation. Finally the teacher noticed it. I was called up to the desk, leaving my track all the way, and asked to explain. Shaking like a leaf, I told the story. My brother Jack and I had got to fighting the other day in the cellar, and he threw me in a pan of grease that was near by cooling. That he settled the teacher, but the other element of the school were not satisfied until they stood me on my head and looked at my shoes.—Cor. New York Recorder.

In a City Restaurant.

A trifling incident noted not long ago in a city restaurant tells its own story and needs no spoken moral. Two girls, possibly attendants in a shop, were sitting together eating their luncheon, and one was holding forth to her companion on an experience which had just befallen her.

"I came in here," said she, "and got this seat, but wasn't long before an old lady came in and set next to me. She took off one pair of glasses and put on another. Then she stared and stared at the bill of fare and laid it down. I thought first she couldn't read a word Then she turned around to me.

"'Will you let me sit next to the window?' says she.

"'Didn't take any notice, and in a minute she said it again. Then I answered her:

"'No,' says I, 'this is my seat, and I'm going to keep it.'

"She turned 'way round in her chair then and looked me all over. Then she looked away. But I guess she knew I'd got the best of her, for she did have the manners to say:

"'I beg your pardon.'

"She spoke real low, and I noticed she looked kind of surprised."—Youth's Companion.

Electric motors are the vehicle of the near future. One in Elmira has just carried a heavily laden excursion train of 16 passenger cars to Eldridge park, a distance of several miles.

Heiskell's Ointment

Is a positive cure for all forms of

SKIN DISEASE.

We base this assertion on our observation of over thirty years, in which time a very large number and variety of skin diseases have been reported to us as cured, by the simple use of Heiskell's Ointment, without the aid of internal remedies. Many of these were cases of long duration, that had resisted the treatment of the most eminent medical talent in this and other countries. Heiskell's Ointment seems never to have failed in a single instance.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Price 50 Cents per box.

Send for
"Hints for Kitchen and Sick Room," Free.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
602 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

SECRET SOCIETIES

MASONIC.

The Alleghany Masonic Temple Now Being Built—Various Notes.

With appropriate ceremonies the cornerstone of a Masonic temple was recently laid at the intersection of North avenue and Ruse street, Alleghany. Judge Michael Arnold of Philadelphia, the right worshipful grand master of the Pennsylvania state grand lodge, was master of ceremonies. Over 600 Masons in full regalia paraded, and the line of march was thronged with spectators. Copies of Masonic records, of the local newspapers, the Bible, Columbian stamps and coins of the current year were placed in the cornerstone. The grand mas-

MASONIC TEMPLE, ALLEGHANY

ter and officials proved the stone, trying it with the plumb and level and square, also striking the stone three times with a hammer They dropped some kernels of corn on it as symbols of plenty and refreshment They poured wine thereon in hope that help may be vouched to the builders and prosperity to the laborers They poured oil on with the desire that there may be unity and peace to the people of the land preservation and protection to the fraternity, and that their virtues may be to the world, and their labors and burdens light.

Philip Crosby Tucker of Galveston has been made acting grand commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of America by the recent death of Dr. Batchelder, who succeeded General Albert Pike.

The Masons of Meridian, Miss., are to build a temple to cost $50,000.

The number of inmates of the New York home at present must be limited to 50 destitute Masons and widows of Masons and 50 orphan children of Masons

Latest report shows there are 11,457 subordinate lodges in the order

John Wesley, of historic fame as the great Methodist reformer, was an ardent Mason. He was raised in 1738.

The total of Sir Knights in New York is over 10,000 which places New York in the lead of all Templar bodies in the world.

New York state during 1892 raised 5,343, affiliated 98, and restored 1,344.

Past masters in Maine are presented with diplomas as mementos of service rendered and in recognition of the eminent position attained

A. O. U. W.

Nebraska Leads In Gains For June—Notes by the Way.

Nebraska made a home run on Massachusetts in June—605 to 230 Even Kansas knocked the chip off her shoulder with 349. Colorado came well up the line with a net increase of 215. The Dakotas had a net gain of 161, Pennsylvania is on the wrong side to the tune of 37, while Ohio and Kentucky appear on the right side with 81 and 52 respectively.

Another degree of honor lodge has been organized in Kansas City, making the tenth one and entitling the jurisdiction to a grand lodge of that degree.

California seems to be getting a hustle on and promises big results by the time the supreme lodge meets at the Golden Gate next year.

Total relief fund received on call No. 13 to Aug. 1, 1893, including balance on hand Jan. 1, 1893, $236,189 62.

The grand legion of Missouri, Select Knights, will convene at Boonville Tuesday Oct. 24

An employment bureau for the benefit of the brotherhood is being organized in Portland, Or

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

In Pennsylvania there are 472 castles, every castle from No. 1 to 472, inclusive, being in existence.

The report of Supreme Master of Records W Culbertson shows number of grand castles, 119; subordinate castles, 779, membership, 61,263, an increase of 3,370, number of castles instituted, 89; receipts of castles, $478,410.22; paid for weekly benefits, burial of the dead, and charitable donations, $187,514 60, expended, including investments, $483,206.67; cash on hand and invested, $84,224.36, an increase of $81,921.31.

The report of Lieutenant General Louis E. Saltz for the year ending Dec. 31, 1892, submitted at the recent session of the supreme castle, shows that the military branch is located in 23 states and that 12 commanderies were instituted last year There are 32 divisions, 2 brigades, 9 regiments, 33 battalions and 144 commanderies

United Fellowship

Official circular?, just issued by Supreme Director George C. Hanly, gives a graphic account of the revival of interest and rapid growth of the order in the Boston and Chelsea councils and contains special dispensations to facilitate the admission of new members.

Eagle council, Boston, has added 26 benefit members during the past quarter. S. of. Crockett has been elected director, Charles Burrill vice director and Mrs. Burrill instructor.

The supreme council will present an elegant prize banner to the council securing the largest number of new benefit members from July 1 to Dec. 31

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

The Catholic Benevolent legion is a beneficiary association regularly chartered under the insurance laws of the state of New York. It was incorporated Sept. 5, 1881, in the city of Brooklyn. Its benevolent features have received the hearty approval and blessing of Sovereign Pontiff Pope Leo XIII, and it is under the spiritual direction of the Right Rev. Bishop McDonnell of the diocese of Brooklyn. There are now 388 councils in the legion, located in 18 different states and the Dominion of Canada, with a membership of over 30,000. It has paid in benefits since its organization to Jan. 1, 1893, over $5,500,000

The Goliath of Big Basin.

In Big Basin, Santa Cruz county, Cal., there are thousands of giant redwoods that will measure from 10 to 23 feet in diameter. But the Titan of them all is a giant known far and near as "the Goliath of Big Basin." This monstrous vegetable growth is 23 feet in diameter at the ground and is perfectly solid, a fact noted as a rarity in these colossi of the forest. Goliath is a fraction over 200 feet in height, the lower 100 feet of the trunk being free from branches or unsightly excrescences. Experienced woodmen declare that the tree would weigh more than 100,000 tons and that it would "cut" 1,500,000 feet of clear board measure lumber, besides 100 cords of wood that could be gotten out of the limbs and waste.—St. Louis Republic.

Astounding Memories.

Horace Vernet is the best example of visual memory. He could paint a striking portrait of a man, life size, after having once looked at his model. Mozart had a great musical memory. Having heard twice the "Miserere" in the Sistine chapel, he wrote down the full score of it. There are soloists who during 24 hours can play the composition of other masters without ever skipping a note.—M. Binet in Revue des Doux Mondes.

A BATTLE STRANGELY WON.

An Army Put to Flight by One Man and With the Loss of Only One.

It was probably one of the most remarkable battles that was ever fought. The advance had been well planned by the attacking force, the idea being to surprise the enemy at the dead of night. Every detail had been carefully considered. The advance would be hidden by a wood, and the first the enemy would know of it would be when the troops swept out of the wood and carried the camp by storm. There were apparently no pickets in the wood, and there seemed to be no possibility of a failure.

The colonel in command was gloating over his expected victory, when one of his officers called his attention to a bright light some distance to the left of the advancing column.

"What is it?" asked the colonel anxiously.

"I don't know," replied the officer, "It flashed up there only a minute ago."

"Well, if any one suspected we were here he wouldn't go along swinging a lantern to make a target of himself," asserted the colonel.

The column had barely begun to move again when a light appeared on the right and a little to the rear of the one that had just disappeared. Another halt was made, and the colonel was tempted to order a volley in the direction of the light, but of course that would betray the exact whereabouts of the column and would be almost suicidal.

"We are being surrounded!" exclaimed one of the officers excitedly.

Then a light appeared in the shrubbery immediately ahead of the retreating column. The first man yelled "Rifle pit!" and cheered the whole thing at one bound. The second man was not so fortunate. He stumbled and fell, and as he fell he instinctively made a reach for the light. He was the only man killed, but his death completed the panic. Ranks were broken, and the retreat became a wild race to get out of the wood.

And the lights seemed to dance here and there, appearing at the most unexpected points and adding to the confusion.

When the excitement was at its height, a man climbed out of a pit some distance in the rear of the retreating force. He stretched himself and peered after the fleeing soldiers.

"Hanged if I wasn't cramped in that hole," he said. "I suppose I might as well turn a cannon or two loose just to wake the boys up and scare those foot racers a little more."

He lay down on the ground at the edge of the pit, reached his hand down to some keys on a sort of switchboard, and in an instant cannon boomed out. Then he raised himself to a sitting posture, lit a pipe and chuckled to himself.

Two or three men rushed up and breathlessly inquired what the trouble was.

"Oh, I had a little brush with the enemy," replied the man with the pipe calmly. "They tried to surprise the camp."

"And you beat them?"

"Why, they're running yet."

Quite a crowd from the camp had gathered by this time, and one of them cried, "Three cheers for the electrician!" but the man with the pipe raised his hand to stop them.

"The credit is not all mine," he said. "Remember my able force of linemen who ran wires through this wood and made it possible for me to win this victory."

Just then some of the men who had gone into the wood and cut the retreating enemy returned with the news that one man had been killed.

"What!" cried the electrician, jumping up. He hurried to the place where the body lay.

"Too bad! Too bad!" he said regretfully, "but then accidents will happen even in a battle He had no business to catch hold of a live wire."

"Oh, well, there's no use feeling bad about it," put in one of the officers. "A victory has been won, and only one life has been lost."

"But why have one life?" asked the electrician. "Of course it was awesome work in that pit, and when I got them on the retreat I was glad of it, but I never supposed any one was going to grab hold of the light. It's too bad!"

And the man who had won the victory could not be consoled.—Chicago Tribune.

THE WHISTLING GIRL.

Fascinating, Generous, Noble Hearted, So a Woman's Analysis Runs.

A woman who has made a study of the whistling girl says that aside from her assumption of a masculine prerogative, she is usually a dainty and fastidious bit of femininity, who loses not one iota of her womanly charm when she puckers her pretty mouth and whistles a merry tune. Rather the roguish twinkle in her eye challenges censure. To a superficial observer she is bright, jolly, original. Know her better, and she is frank, honest, high spirited, noble hearted, superior to the alleged pettiness of her sex, and, should circumstances require, sufficiently generous to make wonderful sacrifices for those she loves, for, being ardent and impulsive, she loves warmly. She may hate, too, with corresponding enthusiasm, but not for long, for, being tender of heart and believing always the best of humanity, this harsher sentiment finds no permanent home with her.

Contrary to the general opinion, she is rarely if ever a "tomboy," and if she occasionally makes use of her ability to attract the attention of some delinquent conductor it is only when she is hurrying home at dusk and knows that the friendly darkness will not reveal her secret. As she approaches the corner she sees the coveted car leaving her perhaps to a long and weary wait upon the sidewalk. She glances around to a pal to some possible small boy, but this convenient commodity fails to appear. Steadily the car is receding. Can she be blamed if she for a moment forgets that nature should weigh lightly in her vocal scale? And at last, when she triumphantly enters the car, no one would suppose that those demure lips had uttered that shrill and effective signal.

Altogether, although inclined to be willful and rebellious at times (and who admires dull perfection?), she is a girl fashioned after a free ideal. Is she to have her vocal freedom restrained by a cruel conventionality which forbids her to enliven her own home with pretty, birdlike music, while at the same time it not only tolerates, but often pretends to admire, the vocalist next door who seeks to entertain the entire neighborhood at eventide by a series of wailing notes and soaring crescendos? The whistling girl abruptly puckers her rosy lips to show her pretty teeth in a dazzling smile as she flashes upon you a newer version of her grandmother's rebuke:

Girls that whistle and hens that crow
Make their way wherever they go.
—New York Sun.

Extracting Virtue From Refuse.

The great decrease in the price of paper comes from the discovery that nearly everything that grows can be turned into this useful article. Cotton stalks, tobacco stalks, the stalks of the sugar cane, corn husks and sawdust that used to cumber the ground are now made into cigarette wrappers, water pails, car wheels and even buildings for temporary purposes. The once despised sawdust can be used in still other ways. From it can be extracted alcohol, acids and dyes. The extraction of dyes from coal tar and the refuse of refined petroleum has for a dozen years been one of the wonders of the chemist's art, but they are not the only things that are obtained from coal, and science is constantly widening the list. The slag of furnaces is now turned into asbestos, cement, pottery and firebrick, and when pulverized becomes a base for paints. The refuse from woolen mills, which has contaminated so many streams, has been found to be valuable for the oil it contains, and its extraction will not only profit the inventor, but do away with a nuisance.—Philadelphia Press.

Valued His Opinion Highly.

Lawyers as a class are often bothered by friends and acquaintances who in a purely innocent manner ask their opinions on legal technicalities, with never an idea of paying for the information.

A person of this class received a well merited rebuke recently from a legal luminary of this city. Meeting a lawyer, he drew from his pocket a $5 bill and said: "Give me your opinion on this note. Is it good?"

The lawyer took it, examined it carefully and then rendered his decision. "It is perfectly good," he said, and in a nonchalant way he folded it up and put it in his pocket.

"And now," said the other, "I'll thank you for the money."

"Oh, no," replied the attorney. "I'll retain it as my fee. To give advice is my profession, and I cannot afford to render an important opinion without pay."—New York Herald.

The "Ear of Dionysius."

A cunningly constructed prison cavern, consisting of a large chamber connected with one of smaller dimensions, situated near Syracuse, Italy, has gone into legendary history with the title of the "Ear of Dionysius." The smaller chamber was unknown to the prisoners kept in this underground dungeon, and the tyrant by whose name it is known had a habit of secreting himself there to listen to the conversation of the convicts, who were mostly political offenders. An ingenious device constructed at the smaller end of the larger chamber transmitted the sounds through the partition, thus enabling the suspicious ruler to hear even the whispered conversations of his "suspects."—St. Louis Republic.

Emblems of the Apostles.

The mediæval artists, having no idea of the personal appearance of the Saviours followers, adopted a set of signs or emblems, for each, which soon became familiar to all. The emblem of Peter was either a large key or two keys crossed, which is readily explained by referring to the words of Christ (Matthew xvi, 19 "And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven." The emblem of Paul was a sword and a book —the latter to remind the beholder that he was a teacher of men; the former to indicate that he was beheaded with a sword. St. Andrew was usually figured standing by a cross shaped like a letter X, that being the form of the cross upon which legend says he was crucified The emblem of St. James the Great was either a sword—referring to the fact that he was also beheaded—or a pilgrim's staff, he being a great traveler.

St. John's emblem was a caldron, referring to his experience in the boiling oil. St. Philip's emblem is an enigma. It was a spear and a cross, yet it is known that he was hanged. St. Bartholomew, who was "flayed alive," is represented with a knife and his skin hanging over his arm. Matthew's emblem is a square, supposed to have come to him owing to Christ's calling St. Thomas, having been "pierced with a dart." Jude is pictured carrying a spear. The emblem of James the Less was a club, he having been "beaten to death with a fuller's bat." St. Matthias' emblem was a saw The legend says "he was sawn asunder."—St. Louis Republic

A Game Hunter's Last Hurt.

M. de Cherville had a dog which had become wholly deaf and almost blind with old age, as well as most helplessly lame with rheumatism The dog slept almost all the time, but he retained a keen passion for the chase and it was impossible for his master to get away from the house with a gun on his shoulder without the old dog unless the animal was locked up.

On one occasion when M. de Cherville thought he had eluded the old dog he found when in the field that the faithful creature was limping after him, whining with the pain of moving his old limbs, but keenly on the alert, as well as his eyesight would permit, for game.

Presently the master saw the dog "pointing" at a partridge. De Cherville could not resist the temptation to kill one more bird for the year's run. He fired, the partridge dropped, and the dog, with the one-quarter of an eye which remained to him, limited it out and brought it to his master.

Bringing the bird at a limping, lumbering gallop, the dog did what he had never done before in the field; he got upon his hind legs, planted his forepaws on De Cherville's shoulders and dropped the bird on his breast. Then the dog fell to the ground, rolled over two or three times and was dead. His last supreme effort in his master's behalf had killed him.—Youth's Companion

Gem Peddlers of Ceylon.

I was sitting one afternoon on the beautiful wide veranda of the Galle Face hotel, Colombo, in Ceylon.

A light hand touched my shoulder, and a barefooted Cingalese stood before me.

"Would you like to buy some stones?" he asked in his pleasant voice.

These peddlers of gems are very numerous in Ceylon and threaten to become a nuisance to the traveler. They are not allowed to enter the hotels, and I once saw one of them actually beaten out of the Oriental in Colombo. Hence it was that before addressing me my Cingalese friend glanced furtively up and down the long veranda to see that he was unobserved by the minions of the hotel.

He took from beneath his blouse a bundle of white cloth, which he opened, displaying about a pint of rubies, carbuncles, moonstones and cat's eyes. As I had nothing to do, I looked through them, after explaining to the sable merchant that I had no intention of buying. The collection must have been worth many thousands of dollars, judging by individual specimens, but apart from his merchandise the barefooted vender, costume and all, might have been assessed at about 5 shillings.—Donahoe's Magazine.

A Careful Brakeman.

For gallantry and thoughtfulness a Boston and Maine brakeman on the Connecticut river division has broken the record, at least in these parts. A group of little girls, in spick span white dresses, were seen by a Homestead reporter alighting from a train at the Union station on a muggy, sticky day, and the brakeman who was lifting them from the car steps to the platform had each of his grimy hands wound carefully with a handkerchief, that no finger marks might be left on the spotless waists and sleeves.—Springfield Homestead.

ELECTRIC TRACTION.

THE HYDRAULIC PRINCIPLE APPLIED TO ELECTRICITY.

How the Trolley Works—A Continuous Current That May Be Tapped at Any Point, Like a Water Main, Supplies the Motive Power For Thousands of Cars.

"Within a very few years," said President Lewis of the Brooklyn City Railroad company, "horse cars will be things of the past. All the big cities have adopted or are experimenting with cable or electric cars, and there is no likelihood of a return to the old system. The popular prejudice against the trolley is dying out, and as its cleanliness and superior accommodation and facilities are appreciated there will be an irresistible demand for its introduction. There was a great outcry against it at first, principally because of the universal ignorance of electricity and dread of its application. Now that it has been practically demonstrated that travel on the trolley car is no more dangerous than in the horse car people are beginning to forget that they know absolutely nothing of the power by which they are carried nor of the manner in which that force is applied."

"Those are just the points The Eagle desires to explain to its readers."

"I cannot explain them, I am satisfied to accept the general result and to leave the intricacies of the system to the electricians and engineers."

The reporter found M. J. Starrett, the chief electrician of the Brooklyn City Railway company, in his office and propounded to him the questions that had floored President Lewis.

"The points are difficult to explain," said Mr. Starrett, "because of their simplicity yet comprehensibility. But I will try what I can do. You must keep in your mind's eye a picture of the tracks on which the car travels and the single wire above, which is connected with the car by the trolley pole. Then you must remember that under certain pressure electricity will flow through a wire the same as water will flow through a pipe. Electricity is generated by machinery at the power stations of the car companies and stored as water is stored in the reservoirs and is conducted through the wires by pressure as the water is conducted through the mains. The electricity forced through the wires is never expended as long as the pressure is kept up at the power station. It is drawn upon and does its work, returning to the power station through the rails and return wires laid under the tracks.

"In the same manner the water of an ornamental fountain spurts through tubes and falls to its reservoir to be spurted up and fall again ad infinitum. The big wires running alongside the car tracks are reservoirs of electricity—feeders, as it were, to the single trolley wire. These are carefully insulated except at the points of contact with the conducting feeders. The small wire could not contain the amount of electricity needed any more than a two inch pipe could carry more than two inches of water. That current of electricity is the propelling force of the trolley cars

"Above each car is a pole. At the upper end of the pole is a metal wheel. The pole itself is made of hollow steel, because steel is a good conductor, is lighter and has more spring than any other material yet discovered. Wood, with a wire run through the center, would serve the same purpose, but would not be as cheap or as durable. The base of the trolley pole is joined to suitable wiring that, concealed in the woodwork of the car, connects beneath the car with the controlling devices that operate the wheels. There are four of these devices, and others are being invented and experimented with frequently.

"Two of these devices are for cutting off the current, and the others are for backing the wheels. The conductor of the car can also shut off the current by disconnecting the trolley pole from the overhead wire. With the devices under the car in operating order the current reaches the motor. There, under the manipulations of the motorman, it does its work in causing a shaft geared to the axles to revolve. The motor applying the pressure force to the electricity that reaches it from the overhead wire acts as a counterpart of the generator at the power station The power there for the first time becomes mechanical and not electrical. The majority of the motors are of 25 horsepower each, and there are two to each car."

"Is there no danger of any accident from the uninsulated wire?" asked the reporter.

"None whatever. An accident is, to all intents and purposes, impossible. A sparrow resting on the wire would not interrupt the current nor suffer from the contact. A man might climb to the wire and swing on it, and unless his feet touched the rails or rested on a piece of iron he would not feel the slightest shock. If he stood on a ladder with wooden rungs, it would be the same. If the wheels of a car were lifted from the tracks, the circuit would be cut and the trolley pole could not draw electricity from the wire. If a car should run off the track only an inch, it would stop for want of a propelling power. Stones are not conductors, and stones are laid between and outside all electric car tracks. The comparatively few accidents that have occurred since the development of the system are in no way to be attributed to electricity."

When the trolley system is fully developed on the 200 miles of streets controlled by the Brooklyn City company, electrical power will be supplied from three stations, each station independent of the other and furnishing a current for its own division only.—Brooklyn Eagle

She "Hoped" For Their Happiness.

The Newly Wed—Edith did the hatefulest thing at our reception, and I'll never forgive her.

Cousin Jane—Why, what could it be?

The Newly Wed—She addressed Charles in the most pitying manner and said, "I hope you'll be happy." The way she uttered that word "hope" was positively unbearable.—Boston Transcript.

A Church Ornament.

A queer church ornament is a fiddle and bow weathercock which swings to the wind on Great Gomersby church, near Grantham, England. The church was the gift of a fiddler, who emigrated and grew rich and who insisted on this queer condition. Could a titled pastor of that church be called a "fiddle D. D.?"—New York Recorder.

Not a Good Example.

Mrs Nagger (to servant)—I hear you're going to be married, Jane, so I suppose you will want to leave?

Servant—No, mum, I've broken it off. After seeing the life that you and master lead, I've decided never to marry, mum.—Tit-Bits.

Streets Versus Presidents.

A little Buffalo miss, when asked by her schoolteacher to name the presidents of the United States in order, began glibly, "Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Watson, Lincoln"—Here she was checked by the teacher, who remarked that she seemed more familiar with the streets of her native city than with the presidents of her country.—New York Times.

Expensive Experiments.

It cost the people of the United States about $25,000 in a couple of hours the other day to settle in the minds of the officers of the ordnance bureau whether some armor plates made by the Carnegie and Bethlehem steel works respectively were as good as they ought to be. It was found that they were, and what that means can be imagined when one of the plates was 17 inches thick, weighed 314 tons, and was attacked by shells weighing 850 pounds each, the last ones fired from a 12 inch gun at a distance of only 319 feet, striking it with the force needed to move a mass of 21,600 tons, or 43,000,000 pounds, through a foot of space. The projectile went through.

We take it that that did not surprise even the experts, who are used to thinking about those inconceivable masses and velocities. But what did surprise them was that the hole it made was nearly as clean as if it had been drilled, and that not a crack appeared about its edge. Though this particular projectile was lost—having been deflected and fallen into the Potomac—the other projectiles which penetrated the same plate were found in perfect condition and fit to be used again. That seems almost more marvelous than the perfection of the plate.

Meanwhile the people of New York may take some satisfaction in knowing that down at Sandy Hook the war department has just mounted a gun that will throw a 1,000 pound projectile and make a hole in the heaviest armorclad ship now afloat at a distance of six miles. If we must spend money on what we hope are purely peaceful experiments, it is a comfort to know what we get for it.—Harper's Weekly.

Illustrated Journalism In England.

A countryman who has been endeavoring to obtain some definite idea about the royal wedding functions from the various illustrated papers applies to me for help and enlightenment. His bewilderment is natural. He finds in the first place that we seem to have a new queen reigning over us, for her majesty's features in the illustrated paper bear no resemblance to the authorized portraits of Queen Victoria. A still more remarkable fact is that in the course of the festivities her majesty seems to have continually changed her habiliments. One of the special artists shows her with an ermine train. Another represents her with no train at all. Another shows her with a crown on her head. Another appears to have seen her only a few minutes later in a bonnet.

One picture represents the queen and her guests all taking lunch at one table. Another places them at different tables. One paper surpasses itself by two views of the route to the railway station, in each of which the royal couple are provided with a totally different carriage and different horses and attendants. I think I can explain how these discrepancies arise. Probably some of the special artists dispatched to sketch the wedding made their sketches at Henley London Truth

Details of Chinese Registration.

According to the official statistics, there are in round numbers 100 000 Chinese in the United States. Of these 14,179 have complied with the provisions of the registration law and 96,821 have refused. The official returns show 44 registrations in Alabama, 13 in Arkansas, 4,87? in California, 1,504 in Colorado, 166 in Connecticut, 44 in Florida, 65 in Georgia, 1,613 in Illinois, 58 in Indiana, 62 in Iowa, 20 in Kansas, 28 in Kentucky, 215 in Louisiana, 187 in Maryland, 20 in Massachusetts, 103 in Michigan, 53 in Minnesota, 690 in Montana, 235 in Missouri, 61 in Nebraska, 47 in New Hampshire, 31 in New Jersey, 416 in New Mexico, 577 in New York, 5 in North Carolina, 106 in Ohio, 1,092 in Oregon, 712 in Pennsylvania, 23 in South Carolina, 9 in Tennessee, 725 in Texas, 27 in Virginia, 26 in West Virginia and 307 in Wisconsin.

A Banquet In the Bank of England.

Some favored guests took tea the other day with the oldest lady in London. Some American readers may not know that the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" is the accepted English name for the great Bank of England, but so it is. The governor of the bank lives in the building and the other evening his wife gave a reception. There is a quiet little garden within the bank. It was once a burying ground, but on the evening in question was gay with fountains, flowers and illuminations. It is said that some of the guests rather interrupted finding decorations of red tape and ... mean with bank note sandwiches and jars of golden ingots instead of sweetmeats.—London Letter.

Lightning Ruined Her Compasses.

A streak of lightning from an almost cloudless sky struck the British steamship Oxford off Cape Hatteras, while bound from Santiago de Cuba to Philadelphia. The presence of a cargo of iron ore is thought to have served to attract the lightning. The lightning splintered the vessel's foremast, and after passing down into the vessel's hold and cabin zigzagged through the decks and disappeared in the water. The compasses were rendered entirely useless, the main one being three points and the others even further out of the way.—Philadelphia Record.

Digressions of Statesmen.

Two well known members of the Conservative party in the house of commons have entered upon a curious competition. They have arranged to leave the house tomorrow night for Southampton, there to embark on sailing yachts and proceed to circumnavigate the Isle of Wight. Whoever sails around the island the oftener between the rising of the house tomorrow and the meeting on Monday will receive a prize offered by a third member.—London News

A Fast Traveler.

A letter mailed in London April 1 and remailed in Hong-Kong made a circuit of the world in the last time of 62 days. Both Nellie Bly and Jules Verne might envy the performance of this mute globe trotter.

Private Swimming Grounds.

An English woman living near Oxford has a large lake in the grounds of her residence, and as she is an expert swimmer she practices every day At the end of the season she gives a series of competitions lasting a week.

CURES SCROFULA

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having tried many other treatments and had been reduced to quite a low condition of health, and it was thought she could not live.

Scrofula of hereditary taint, which appeared in the form of a few pimples on the face. For years I had symptoms of the disease to remain. Finally I was induced to use S.S.S. and a complete recovery, when nearly all other remedies had failed, is the result.—M. L. Matthews, Mathersville, Miss.

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SP

BARGAIN HUNTERS

All stop when they get to

WAUGH'S SHOE STORE.

Ladies' Tan Shoes, Button or Blucher, only - $2.00
Misses' Oxford Ties only - - - - - - - - - .69
Ladies' fine Shoes - - - - - - - - - - - 1.25

Gentlemen who wear sizes 6 to 8 can get some Shoes at 25 to 50 per cent. discount.

WAUGH SELLS SHOES

AT 31 PUBLIC SQUAR E

The First National Bank,

LIMA, OHIO.

Capital, $100,000, Surplus and Profits $40,000.

In addition to its Commercial Business, this bank has opened a "SAVINGS DEPARTMENT," where deposits of $1.00 and upwards will be received and interest paid. Small drafts are solicited.

T. A. BAXTER, President. | C. M. HUGHES, jr., Cashier.
J. S. BRICE, Vice President. | W. C. CUNNINGHAM, Asst. Cashier.

Sarsaparilla RESTORES LOST VIGOR

Sold by Melville Bros., next door to postoffice.

ROBERT MEHAFFEY, Prest. THOMAS DUFFIELD, Vice Prest.
W. H. DUFFIELD, Cashier.

The Metropolitan Bank,

LIMA, OHIO.

No. 350 NORTH MAIN STREET, METROPOLITAN BLOCK.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Special attention given to the business of depositors. Collections Promptly Made. Deposit your Earnings in the

SAVINGS DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

Of This Bank and have

INTEREST PAID ON YOUR MONEY.

Deposits will be received of sums of 25 cents and over. Semi-annually interests will be computed on these deposits, under rules adopted by the Bank and be paid to the depositor The department of the Metropolitan Bank is the ONLY SAVINGS BANK IN LIMA

The Lima Times-Democrat.

Most widely circulated daily newspaper in the Fifth Congressional District.

TIMES BUILDING, NORTH MAIN STREET

LOCAL TIME CARDS.

Standard Time.

C. H. & D.

EASTBOUND.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 4	.....	3:10 a. m
No. 22	3:45 a. m	4:15 a. m
No. 6	8:55 a. m	9:00 a. m
No. 2	1:15 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
No. 6	6:00 p. m.	6:20 p. m.
No. 14	.....	7:45 a. m.
No. 10 Stop at Lima ...	9:10 p. m.	
No. 60 Sunday only	7:30 a. m.	

SOUTH BOUND.

	ARRIVE	LEAVE.
No. 11	.....	5:45 a m
No. 1	9:20 a. m	9:40 a. m
No. 3	12:05 p. m.	12:50 p. m
No. 5	5:35 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
No. 7	11:45 p. m.	7:10 a. m.
No. 61 Sunday only	.....	7:00 a. m.
No. 13 Stop at Lima	8:30 p. m.	
No 9 will carry the Chicago sleeper.		
No. 11 will make connections for Chicago, St. Louis and points west and south		
No. 14 will reach Toledo in time for all boats and make connections for Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit and points east.		

L. E. & W.

WEST BOUND.

	ARRIVE	LEAVE.
No. 5, mail	9:05 a.m.	9:10 a m
No. 3, express	1:00 a m	1:15 a m
No. 1, accommodation	4.45 p m	
No. 13, Mixed accommodation		5.00 p m
Except Sunday, Monday.		

EAST BOUND.

	ARRIVE	LEAVE.
No 6, accommodation	7:30 a m	
No 4, mail	1:40 p m	2:00 p m
No. 2, express	7:00 p m	7:35 p m
No. 12, Mixed accommodation	5:10 p m	
"Lake Erie Special," Sunday only		7 00 a m

P., Ft. W. & C.

EAST BOUND.

No. 4	7 30 a m
No. 22	9 30 a m
No. 6	9 30 p m
No. 8	4 40 p m
No. 24	2 40 p m
No. 10	6 00 a m
Local freight	7 25 a m

WEST BOUND.

No. 1	2 45 a m
No. 25	4 05 a m
" 9	4 30 a m
" 5	4 45 p m
" 7	11 10 p m
Local freight	7 25 a m

C. & E.

WEST BOUND

	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No 5	Vestibule Limited, daily for Chicago and the West	6 15 a m
" 3	Pacific Express, daily for Chicago and the west	9 30 a m
" 1	Express daily except Sunday for Chicago and the West	12 45 p m
" 23		6 17 p m
" 21		2 05 a m
" 7		7 05 a m

Train leaves at 6 00 pm: arrives at 9 30 p m.
Trains Sunday as 50 p m: arrives 9 30 p m.
Sell all tickets on Sundays to connect for round trip.
Limited one daylight change Omaha, Lincoln, Neb., or

Trains Lima, Fostoria, Fremont and No 4 at Lima and Fostoria and No 8 to all east-bound points. Chair Cars on Nos. 1 and 2.

Make connections at Tipton for Division for all points

Rates and general information

O'BURCH, Ticket Agent,
L. E. & W. Ry.,
PARKER, Traffic Manager.
Pass. Agt., Indianapolis, Ind.

ERIE LINES.

Chicago & Erie Railroad.

Time Table in Effect Aug 27, '93. From Lima, O.

EASTWARD. Depart.

Fast Express, daily for Buffalo	1:35 p m
Express, daily for Chicago	11:47 p m
Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	9:55 a m
Sunday only	7:00 a m

WESTWARD.

Limited, daily, for Chicago	4:30 p m
Express, daily for New York	4:00 p m
Express, daily for New York	2:50 a m
Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	7:00 a m

Through trains leave at 6:30 a. m. daily; for Columbus, Ohio, via Marion and Hocking Valley & Toledo Route). Pullman sleepers to Norfolk and other Virginia points. Hocking Valley & Toledo & Western Lines

FRANK C. McCOY, Agent.
REDS, Trav. Pass Agt.,
Huntington, Indiana

C. H. & D.

EASTBOUND.

	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 4	3 10 a m	3 15 a m
No. 22	8 45 a m	9 00 a m
No. 6	1 15 p m	1 40 p m
No. 8	6 00 p m	6 20 p m
No. 14	.....	7 45 a m

WESTBOUND.

	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 11	.....	5 45 a m
No. 1	9 20 a m	9 40 a m
No. 3	12 05 p m	12 50 p m
No. 5	5 35 p m	6 15 p m
No. 7	11 45 p m	7 10 a m
No. 61 Sunday only	.....	7 00 a m

Local Freight leaves at 6 00 p m daily except Sunday.

Trains leave Toledo at 6 00 pm: arrive at Lima at 9 30 p m.
Trains Sunday as 50 p m: arrive at Lima at 9 30 p m.
Sell all tickets on Sundays to connect for round trip.
Limited one daylight change Omaha, Lincoln, Neb., or

Trains Lima, Fostoria, Fremont and No 4 at Lima and Fostoria and No 8 to all east-bound points. Chair Cars on Nos. 1 and 2.

Make connections at Tipton for Division for all points

Rates and general information

O'BURCH, Ticket Agent,
L. E. & W. Ry.,
PARKER, Traffic Manager.
Pass. Agt., Indianapolis, Ind.

A Fine Old Fighter.

There is a sort of summer school of temperance reformers at Point of Pines in Massachusetts, and the wittiest and liveliest man in it is General Neal Dow. General Dow is in his ninetieth year according to the books, but he has the pugnacity and the gayety of 19. "The rumsellers are not so many as we are," he said in his speech Tuesday, "but they pull together, while we go like a team of Kamchatka dogs." He attacked the voters of Massachusetts and the church members. "The liquor traffic," he said, "exists by the permission of the membership of the churches." Altogether he seems to have been in the very best of form.

We wish to compliment General Dow upon his condition, not to find fault with theories which he has honestly bred and advocated vigorously for so many years. Here is a man who has always enjoyed himself and enjoys himself at 90. Although of Quaker blood, he has always been a fighter, and his service in the war was only an incident in a life of soldiering. Extreme in opinion, strong of speech, he has been in motion and activity constantly and has taken labor like an exercise. Some persons live an inert and cabbagelike existence to extreme old age. The oil lasts long because the wick uses so little. General Dow has always been in the thick of things, and it agrees with him.—New York Sun.

We all know that Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, etc., prevail during summer and autumn There is no dispute or question on this point. The only question is regarding the remedy to use, and as we know its quality and know how highly people speak of it and because we have it to sell, we unhesitatingly recommend Brant's Extract of Blackberry. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, either for adults or children. Where its merit is known, no other brand will sell. 25 cents, of Edman & Stout, Lima.

G. A. R. Encampment, Sept. Fourth to Eighth.

General order No. 5, dated July 24th, issued from Department Headquarters, G. A. R., Department of Ohio, names the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad as the official route to Indianapolis, and also notices that this road was the only road which granted the department a one cent rate to their State Encampment at Hamilton.

The order states that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton is the only road from this territory naming a one cent rate to Indianapolis for the coming National Encampment. Other lines may follow, but it was this line alone which granted the old veterans and their friends the one cent rate.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad is the G. A. R. route, and other lines will fall far short in endeavoring to catch the old veterans by falling in the rear. The old boys as they were trained in battle, believe in going with the advance guard.

Peach Baskets.

Peach baskets in a few weeks will become a nuisance to be got rid of as quickly as possible. Just now they are in great demand, and huge trees are being gnawed up by the insatiable machines that are being run to their full capacity in the making of them. The wood used is poplar, gum and sycamore, and occasionally birch, and costs $1 a cord standing in the forest. The tree is cut down and sawed into short lengths, and the logs are then plunged in to a hot water bath, where they stay 24 hours. Then they are taken out, the bark stripped off, and the wood split by various machines into veneering thicknesses, which are then run through various other complicated machines until they emerge completed fruit baskets. The men who make them are paid a cent a basket, and if expert they turn out 250 a day. When the basket is finished, it is still damp from its hot bath, and it is dried thoroughly before shipping to prevent mildew.—New York Times.

It was a case of fits cure was perfect and permanent. If you have such an affliction as Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance, or any serious Nervous Trouble, write Mrs. Lena Cooper, 1534 Lorain street, Cleveland, Ohio, to tell you what Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer did for her after she had doctored for eight years, and doctors said her case was incurable. She gratefully says: "Your medicine has done me such great good, I think I ought to be willing to tell others of it." This great remedy, $1, of Edman & Stout, Lima.

The Gather-no-moss Young Man.

Young men who are "everything by turns and nothing long" may possess even more than average ability, but they never make good business men. As "rolling stones gather no moss," neither do these shifty creatures add any power to their character or wealth to a store. They are respectable tramps, always on the move from one vocation to another, often waiting like Micawber for "something to turn up."—Dry Goods Economist.

Persian Peculiarities.

Persia has been described as "consisting of two parts—one, a desert with salt; two, a desert without salt." This is rather an exaggeration, but the general appearance of the country is extremely barren. Where irrigation is carried on this wilderness is made to "blossom like a rose." The low houses of Persian cities are built of unburned, unpainted brick and have no windows on the street. They are usually more inviting within than without.—San Francisco Examiner.

Try It.

For a lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and binding it onto the affected parts. The treatment will cure any ordinary case in one or two days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. 50 cent bottles for sale by Melville, the druggist, next to post office

COAL TAR PRODUCTS.

REMEDIES THAT HAVE BECOME FAVORITE MEDICINES.

During the Past Ten Years Many New Drugs Have Been Brought Into Service For Diseases and Complaints Which, Though Common, Were Hard to Treat.

Only a few years ago coal tar was looked upon as a "waste product." At the present day, however, it is no longer treated as such, for through the almost ceaseless activity of the German chemists enough new remedies have already been obtained from coal tar to fill a good sized pharmacopoeia.

About the first one of these products to attract any considerable attention was antipyrine, which made its appearance some 10 years ago and became popularly known during the epidemic of la grippe of several years ago. This was soon followed by antifebrin, which, although it had a new name, was an older drug than antipyrine, having been known for several years as acetanilid, a name derived from the substances from which it was made. It is prepared by the action of acetic acid on aniline oil.

The acetanilid is now used by many doctors in preference to antipyrine. The principal features in its favor are smallness of dose, less danger of a depressing effect on the heart and cheapness. The price of acetanilid is hardly one-tenth that of antipyrine.

Phenacetine is another drug of this class which has met with much success and apparently deservedly so. It has been used with excellent results in the treatment of influenza, the hyperesthesia or soreness of la grippe and rheumatism, both muscular and articular.

The drug is often combined with salol and quinine in the treatment of the above mentioned affections, and the results reported are invariably of a very satisfactory nature.

One of the most interesting of the coal tar derivatives is saccharin, a substance that is 280 times sweeter than sugar. The medicinal properties of this drug are antiseptic and sweetening. As a substitute for sugar it is used in the dietary of gout, diabetes and all diseases in which saccharine foods are contraindicated. It has also been used to disguise the taste of medicines for children. To give one an idea of the sweetening power of saccharin it is only necessary to say that one grain of the drug will sweeten an ordinary cup of coffee. If sugar were used at least a half ounce or a tablespoonful, would be necessary.

In the treatment of mental diseases sulphonal is considered a very valuable agent. The drug could hardly have achieved success had it been introduced under its chemical name, which contains just two letters more than the entire alphabet. Diethylsulphondimethylmethan is the "jawbreaker" by which it is known technically.

The value of sulphonal as a hypnotic seems to be pretty well established. It has been used with marked success in the treatment of sleeplessness caused by fatigue and worry. It is also said to be of equal service in cases of acute mania, imbecility, melancholia, dementia, epilepsy, hallucinations and acute alcoholism. One observer stated that in every case treated "the slumber was accompanied by no disturbances of circulation or respiration and lasted from two to five hours or longer." From 15 to 30 grains are usually given as a dose. Even in very large doses the digestive functions are not disordered, and there are no disagreeable after effects beyond a slight drowsiness and a feeling of lassitude the next day.

In combination with hyoscine hydrobromate, sulphonal is said to form a very good treatment for the insomnia and restlessness of opium habitues. When a coal tar product is introduced, it can almost be taken for granted that one of the four medicinal properties is claimed for it. The four properties are antipyretic, analgesic, antiseptic and hypnotic.

Trional, which hails from Elberfeld, Germany, is brought forward as a candidate for therapeutic favor. It possesses the last named property. Brie of Bonn has found trional of value in treating insomnia or hysteria and neurasthenia in cases of great obstinacy and which had failed to respond to any other treatment. In maniacal excitement and paralytic mania, he reports excellent results in 90 per cent of the cases treated.

Salophen, although not distinctly a "coal tar derivative," is partly so, as one of its component parts, carbolic acid, is derived from coal tar. It is said to be a valuable remedy in the treatment of articular rheumatism. The dose is from 15 to 20 grains three or four times a day.

The very latest in the long line of coal tar products is gallanol. It is prepared by boiling tannin with aniline. It is introduced as a substitute for pyrogallic acid, having the advantage of being nontoxic and nonirritant. In the treatment of skin affections it has been used with success.

Cazeneuve, the introducer of the drug, reports great success in treating psoriasis by painting the spots with gallanol suspended in chloroform and covering them with a solution of gutta purcha in chloroform, called traumaticin.—New York World.

Miles of Silk.

In honor of the celebration of the sixty-ninth birthday of the queen regent of China 1,200,000 pieces of red silk, each 40 feet long and 3 feet wide, were ordered to be made in the imperial mills of Nanking, Soo-Chow-Foo and Hang-Chow-Foo. With these the streets of Peking are to be decorated for a distance of 40 miles. The queen regent has also decreed that the customary birthday gifts annually presented by the provincial mandarins be omitted this year and the money devoted to the relief of the poor, who have suffered much from the unusually severe winter season.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Castoria

For Infants and Children

Castoria is a vegetable preparation, and contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Narcotic property. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is a pleasant cure for Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness, and Loss of Sleep. It is a perfect remedy for Children of all ages. It is the mother's friend. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves teething troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend.

Castoria is adapted to children of all ages. "For several years I have recommended your Castoria, and shall continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results in my practice." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th St. and 7th Ave., New York.

"From my knowledge and observation of Castoria I am pleased to say that it is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pain of stomach and general system, very much. Many mothers have told me of its very salutary effect upon their children." DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Lowell, Mass.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

SPEAKER CRISP AT HOME.

His Domestic Life at Americus, Ga. Where Old Southern Customs Rule.

[Special Correspondence.]

ATLANTA, Aug. 28.—It is a typical southern home, that of Speaker Crisp down in Americus, Ga. It stands well back from the broad shady roadway, and large forest trees protect the spacious lawn from the noonday heat. Follow the carriage drive and you will find the substantial, unpretentious mansion rambling over nearly half an acre of ground, surrounded by broad low piazzas embowered in foliage and flowers. Large cane rockers, wicker couches and Yeddo chairs invite you to rest, while you listen to the ceaseless melody of the mock-

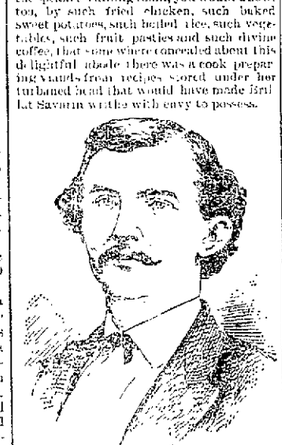
SPEAKER CRISP.

ing birds that have built their nests in the gently swaying branches overhead, and breathe in the soft air laden with the perfume of the roses and jasmines on the trellises behind which you are ensconced. The eye wanders over the lawn, the velvety smoothness broken at intervals by flower beds brilliant with the gay, many hued blossoms that bloom with reckless prodigality.

Peep indoors, and upon the wide hall way, through which one could drive a hay wagon, and will see all the living room doors standing hospitably open. These are large, lofty and airy, with waxed parquet flooring or Japanese matting, cool, spotless and clean, light india silk draperies, bamboo and rattan furnishings (Turkish rugs and upholstery being in temporary banishment), couches and divans piled high with soft, downy cushions, tables scattered with the current issues of foreign and domestic periodicals, and vases of porcelain and bowls of crystal filled with garden flowers freshly gathered by the sweet faced mistress of the house.

The speaker's wife has been in delicate health for many years, and though life is a daily struggle against a painful malady she is a blithe spirit, full of gentle gayety that fills the house with sunshine. Her father, Colonel Barton, was a wealthy planter with scores of slaves, and she was reared not far away with all the advantages that indulgent parents could bestow upon her. She is broad minded, widely read, accomplished, fond of domestic pursuits and quoted in her locality as an authority on household matters. Mixing little in "society" in its general sense, she follows her distinguished husband's public career with intense interest and pleasurable pride, enjoying the reflected honor that shines upon her and bearing herself with the modest charm and graceful dignity that befits the true gentlewoman.

In his home life Judge Crisp, as his neighbors call him, from his long career in the courts of Georgia, is kind, considerate and devoted to his family and loyal to his friends. Of seven children born in his family, there are but four living, and for the elder daughter he not long since threw open that youth with haunting feather," who carried her off to grace a high home of her own not far removed from her father's. Of servants, too, in this household there are some faithful examples of the time "when service went for duty, not for meed"—old slaves who have cared for Mrs. Crisp ever since she was born, clinging to her with unceasing loyalty and touching devotion. Should you be bidden to break bread around that great mahogany tree in the speaker's dining room, you would know, too, by such fried chicken, such baked sweet potatoes, such broiled ices, such vegetables, such fruit pastries and such divine coffee, that some where concealed about this delightful abode there was a cook preparing viands from recipes stored under her turbaned head that would have made Brillat Savarin writhe with envy to possess.



SPEAKER CRISP WHEN A YOUNG MAN.

Perhaps after such a dinner one will incline to accept a full flavored Havana, retire to the vine clad veranda, sink into a yawning rocker, forget the world full of struggle and strife, and as the smoke wreathes its way upward feel so tempered in spirit as to only half note the butterfly that passes to balance on a blossom, the zephyr that whispers to the leaves and semi-unconscious sympathizes with the speaker that he is exiled from this embowered haven of peace and rest to the busy, bustling, political life of Washington.

ADA CRISP MARSH.

Center of Population.

The Commercial club, which secured the Grand Army encampment for the Hoosier capital, sums up its strong points and attractions as follows: It is the city nearest the exact center of population in the United States; is the center of the great American railway system; its 15 roads connect with 100 other lines; 25,000 passengers and 5,000 loaded freight cars daily pass through. It has over 1,000 factories, giving employment to 25,000 persons; over 300 wholesale houses which have a commerce of over $50,000,000 yearly, and nearly 2,000 retailers who draw custom from nearly half a million people within a radius of 50 miles. It is the center of a population of 6,300,000 of people, living within six hours' ride, the center of the state of Indiana and also of the natural gas field.

Escaped Lion Caught by an Elephant.

An exciting and remarkable scene occurred yesterday at Barnsley, where Day's menagerie is being exhibited. The manager states that about 4 o'clock Bartlett, the keeper, accidentally left the door of a cage containing young lions unfastened. Bartlett was afterward surprised to see one of the lions loose. Happily no spectators were in the show at the time. The keeper immediately armed himself and sent for aid. Blank cartridges were fired to keep the lion at bay. Luckily, it came within reach of a powerful elephant named Jumbo II, who was fenced off by means of ropes and stakes in one corner of the show. The elephant seized the lion with his trunk round the body, and placing his foot upon him held him down. The keepers, who had secured ropes, noosed them, and putting them on the lion's legs secured and dragged him into the cage.—Westminster Gazette.

Such Warm Work.

"Johnny," called a Seventh street mother out of the window to her hopeful, "do stop playing with that Willie Bricktop. It's too warm today to play with a red headed boy."—Philadelphia Record.

The Destroying Crickets In Idaho.

The outward march of the crickets in Idaho is described by the correspondents as something more terrible to the farmers than an army with banners. The little pests made their appearance in northern Idaho in May and have been moving toward the south and east ever since, eating every blade of grain and grass on the way and even destroying the foliage and fruit. The farmers have been crushing them with rollers, burning them with sage brush fires and roasting them as they swim across the rivers and ditches with burning oil, but they still move on by millions, undaunted by the slaughter and undismayed by anything except a lack of verdure. Just how far they are going is a matter of much moment to the farmers of the mountain region.—Nebraska State Journal.

Encountering on Preachers.

In Clark county, where hard times prevail and crops failed this year, the religious people of all denominations are getting together and discharging all but one minister in the interest of economy. At Ashland, the county seat, seven denominations combined and took a vote on the most popular of the seven ministers who should preach the gospel to the people, eschewing all doctrinal topics. The Rev Milleck of the Methodist church was selected and the other six discharged. The unsuccessful were not soured, and accepted their fate, knowing that there was support but for one minister.—Kansas Cor. Philadelphia Press.

ALWAYS BUOYANT.

She Works Daily With a Man of Dry Science, but She Overcomes That.

A woman who is secretary for a well known scientific man has caused much secret envy among her sex because of the abounding vitality she always displays. Some of her less energetic friends assert that her vitality is positively irritating. She works all day, and she stays up as late as she wants to, having the good times which most women who work hard deny themselves, saying they "simply must have time for rest." She is always alert mentally and physically. This, she says, is the way she does it: She rises early. That at the outset would frighten most people out of their desire to be perennially gay. Her next move is more encouraging, for she differs from those disagreeable people who recommend a cold plunge for the first act of the day. She doesn't believe in cold plunges, but she does dash cold water in her face, then eats an orange or some other fruit in season and bathes her face, neck and arms. By the time breakfast is ready and less resolute people are rubbing their eyes and saying sleepily: "Mercy! Is it breakfast time?" she has copied her report of a lecture or prepared some original matter for the publisher. Her morning meal begins with more fruit. She is a great believer in fruit and water, but takes the former internally and the latter externally. Much drinking of water, she contends, makes the flesh soft and flabby; much bathing makes it firm and elastic.

After breakfast comes the long pull of the day's work with the learned man. He, it is whispered, does not recognize grammar as his strong point—at least his secretary does not. After pursuing the elusive rules of syntax and rhetoric through the labyrinth of his treatises, she goes home a mental and physical wreck. But she looks at her haggard face in the glass and smiles scornfully and inhospitably upon it. She waves her wand, otherwise her hairbrush, diligently for awhile and bathes her face and arms in very hot water. Finally she beats her hand, moistened with aromatic vinegar, rubs the back of her neck well, then looks in the glass, and, presto! the haggard face is gone, and a rosy one appears instead.

Late in the evening the superior secretary likes to indulge in a cracker and some stewed fruit, and the last act of the day is her bath. Three times a week she indulges in a sulphur bath. She had shrewdly observed that at the sulphur springs even wrinkled old ladies came from the baths with soft pink glow tinging their yellow cheeks. Consequently she tried manufacturing her own sulphur baths. She throws a handful of sulphur into the bathtub, and the next morning she has as pretty a flush as a 3-year-old baby.

She admits that it takes determination to inaugurate this regime, but claims that once started it supports itself by the extra energy it superinduces. And then she exults. And her indolent sisters say she is very irritating. "Her spirits are so animal."—New York Sun.

The Chinese Bible.

The Chinese scriptures or sacred books were compiled and partly composed by Confucius himself. They are divided into five books—viz:

"The Yi-King" which treats wholly of cosmogony.

"Shu-King," the acts and wise maxims of Yaou, Shun and other ancient Chinese kings and philosophers, who are now held in great veneration.

"Shi-King," which contains 311 sacred poems.

"Le King," or "The Book of Rites," which is a repository of maxims and directions for everyday life of all sorts and conditions of people.

"Chun-Tsieu," which is a history of the time of Confucius. These books taken collectively are usually referred to in lists of "Bibles of the world" as "The Five Kings." The word "king" in this connection, as I understand it, simply means "book."—St. Louis Republic.

Extent of the Horror.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2.—Thirteen dead, another dying, nearly 40 seriously injured and two missing is the sum total of the Chester horror, as ascertained up to the present time. It is believed that there are several bodies yet hidden by the mass of debris in the Westfield river. The work of removing the debris is progressing but slowly, and not for several days will it be possible to obtain more definite information concerning the number of lives lost.

Baby Cheney's Narrow Escape.

Babies will eat whatever they see. That's how Baby Cheney of Randolph, Me., came near dying. The nice dish of green beans which Mrs. Cheney had set out for the kittens and which baby sampled had been nosed over by a dog which had been just previously poisoned. So baby came near dying, and Mrs. Cheney says to her neighbor, 'Did you ever?' And no one ever did hear of just such a case.—New York Recorder.

A Long Time Between Scraps.

It is 229 years since a blow was last struck in the house of commons, and the offender was then sent by the speaker to the Tower of London.—Boston Herald.

THE SPECTROSCOPE.

IT PROMISES TO REVEAL WONDERFUL STAR SECRETS.

A Modern Astronomical Instrument That May Teach Observers Something Relating to the Composition of the Heavenly Bodies.

The corps of astronomers at the observatory on Mount Hamilton are now completing the results of Professor Schaeberle's observation of the great eclipse of the sun observed in Peru, speculating on that wonderful heavenly visitant, the comet; studying the "bright line" stars, and other matters incidental to the work of this, the greatest observatory of the world.

It has never been definitely known of what comets were composed, but Professor Campbell has been observing the recent additions to the firmament at all favorable opportunities with the big telescope and its spectrum attachment. The result of his observation has been that the spectrum lines show that the comet is composed of incandescent carbon and nitrogen, being itself luminous. This has been the theory heretofore, but it had never before been actually determined. The spectrum revealed the hitherto suspected truth. While the astronomers are satisfied with the observations of this comet, yet much is still in doubt, and will not be solved until some big comet appears, such as has presented itself in past years before the present means of observation were known. If such a comet should heave in sight all other work would be suspended, and all eyes turned upon it, resulting undoubtedly in astonishing and almost unhoped for results.

Professor Campbell at present is devoting most of his time and attention to the study of the "bright line" stars, training the great lens upon them night after night. His work is greatly aided by the spectroscope. Of the 6 stars there are only 32 in this hemisphere capable of being observed, the remainder, about 19 in number, being in the southern hemisphere, and not visible at the Lick. When the spectrum is placed on the telescope, and the lens trained upon one of these stars, the light from the star is broken up and analyzed by the spectrum, and the colors obtained arranged in a broad band according to their intensity. Intersecting this band are bright lines, whence these stars receive their name. The lines, according to their position among the colors, denote a preponderating abundance of some element, one position indicating hydrogen, another tin, another iron, and so through the list of elements. In some of these stars the number of bright lines is much greater than in others, and this shows that the stars are in different stages of development.

From these observations Professor Campbell hopes to perfect a definite theory in regard to sidereal evolution, which will show whether the star is a new one or one partly burned out or entirely dead. All observations hitherto have been made with comparatively small telescopes, and but few lines were brought out in any of the spectra, but when the 36 inch lens, with its wonderful power, was turned upon them many new bright lines were brought out, revealing the fact that the state of the stars was far different from what was supposed. Continued observations will be made upon these stars, and many new and interesting facts may soon be discovered.

A very interesting object of observation has been the new star in the constellation of Auriga, called Nova Aurigæ, discovered on Nov. 1, 1892, by Professor Andrews of the Edinburgh observatory. When first discovered, this star was of the fifth magnitude and was visible to the naked eye. It remained in this state for six weeks. It then decreased in intensity and was visible only in the large telescope for a period of six weeks more, when it totally disappeared. In August it again appeared, having increased to the tenth magnitude, and it has remained in sight ever since, increasing in brilliancy and commanding great attention in all the observatories of the world. It is now supposed to be in the first stage of sidereal evolution. In the past 20 centuries only 20 of these new stars have been discovered, and the extreme rareness of their appearance adds greatly to the interest in them.

The most important question in regard to Nova Aurigæ was the nature of it. Here and at Pultowa, Russia, where the second largest telescope in the world is located, the lens being 30 inches in diameter, the observation tended to show that it was a planetary nebula or a nebulous star, but this theory has been denied by leading English and German astronomers, who have claimed that it was a true star. Recent observations at Mount Hamilton disprove the theory of its being a true star, and establish the fact that it is a nebulous body. The spectrum exhibited exactly the same features as the spectrum of those stars which are admitted to be nebulæ.

Without doubt the spectrum has proved to be the most valuable scientific aid to astronomers of all discovered in recent years. While it has been in use for nearly 20 years, yet it has been only in the last five years that it has proved to be of much value. It is now used both visually and photographically. The Lick observatory will soon be furnished with a new spectroscope of the latest and best manufacture, D. O. Mills having given a sum of money sufficient to purchase such a one as is needed.—San Jose Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

A boy at Linn Creek, Mo., fell into the cistern and would have drowned had not his ingenious mother hauled him out with fishing tackle.

Senator Wolcott's Wonderful Wardrobe.

Mr. Wolcott is the only man in the senate who claims to be dressy. He has an extraordinary collection of clothing, and he probably spends not less than $10,000 a year on dress. I know of one year when he sent a check for $2,500 in March to a New York firm that makes his clothing, and this represented only what he had ordered since Jan. 1.

In his house at Washington Mr. Wolcott has one room of fair size, fitted with shelves like a dry goods shop, devoted entirely to the storage of clothing. Another room adjoining is devoted to shoes, of which Mr. Wolcott has almost a countless number. When he takes off a suit of clothing his valet brushes it, folds it and lays it away on a shelf. When he takes off a pair of shoes, a "form" is slipped into each of them before they are put in their places in the shoeroom, so that they may not lose their shape.

Mr. Wolcott never wears the same suit two days in succession. He seldom wears a suit more than once a month. He has a new suit made every week. Mr. Wolcott is in strong contrast with the average senator, who has one suit made in the fall and another in the spring, and who gets through the year with one change of clothing.—Philadelphia Times.

A ROOT CELLAR.

How to Make a Ratproof One in the Barn With Little Trouble.

Every farmer who grows beets for stock should prepare a place to store them either in or near to the barn. It is not much trouble or expense, as there is but little danger of their freezing if a large bulk is stored together. An Ohio Farmer correspondent writes that a cellar can be made in the barn by taking the floor out of the hay bay and building double walls with 10 inch studding boarded on both sides and the space filled with sawdust and straw, or hay can be kept on the floor above until the cold weather is over.

Such a cellar—or bin, whichever you may call it—if made for permanency, as it should be, ought to be ratproof, and this is easily done at little expense. The sides can be covered inside with tin or cheap sheet iron. He lined two sides of his barn cellar, which is 12 by 14 feet, with some old tin roofing, which cost nothing except 25 cents to have it run through the rollers at a tinshop to take the kinks out of it. This correspondent says:

"The floor can be cemented at a small cost, for the common, cheap grades of cement will answer here, where there is no danger of frost and no stock to tramp it. Less than two barrels will floor a cellar large enough to store 1,000 bushels if the ceiling is seven feet high. To make a ratproof floor there should be three inches of concrete made of finely broken stone or screened gravel and cement mixed at the rate of one of cement to about six parts of the stone and gravel and pounded down solid. It should be only slightly wet—water thrown over the coarse material and allowed to drain off and the cement then mixed through it. The last coat should be mixed with sharp, rather coarse, sand, one of cement to two of sand, and spread half an inch thick. Another temporary plant for keeping beets for winter feeding, which is much better than pitting them, is to build a bin or cheap room of rough lumber convenient to the barn and store the beets, and at the approach of cold weather build a stack of corn fodder or straw over it to protect them.

"Double walls should be made filled with leaves or sawdust, and there will be no trouble to keep them from freezing. Whether the beets are stored in a cellar or outside building, there should be windows and doors, so that perfect ventilation can be had for a few weeks after they are stored. We formerly cut our beets to feed them, but now we feed them whole to all stock, and much prefer it to cutting, as we find that all our stock eat them without waste, and while a cow will sometimes choke on a three cornered piece of beet she will never do so on a piece which she bites out of the beet."

Mulching Potatoes.

The object of an experiment reported upon from the Michigan experiment station was to show the yield of potatoes grown under a mulch, as compared with mulching in the hill, and also with the ordinary method of cultivation. There was no difference in time of appearance between the unmulched potatoes and those covered with a mulch, while the potatoes planted with straw in the hill did not make their appearance until two days later.

The quality of the potatoes grown under the mulch was excellent. They were almost entirely free from scab. The unmulched potatoes were badly affected with scab, and although the yield was the heaviest the quality was inferior. On the division where the straw was placed in the hill the quality was poor and nearly every potato was affected with scab.

In comparing the results obtained we must take into account the different amounts of work put upon different divisions. If the straw is taken from an exposed stack and is free from seed, there is no work upon a mulched plat except planting, mulching and digging.

The conclusions drawn from this experiment, taking into consideration the cost of production and the quality of the yield, is that a person would be repaid in covering his potatoes with straw, especially if the season is dry.

It is believed, however, that mulching will probably never be practicable to a large extent, and, when straw is scarce, not at all. The arguments in its favor are: (1) In a dry season the mulch by retaining moisture would undoubtedly increase the yield of the crop, and (2) by choking out the small weeds and by keeping the ground moist it does away with cultivation. Its objectionable features are: (1) The increased amount of labor required to apply the mulch, and (2) the increased amount of labor required to harvest the crop. The caution is given to be sure that the straw has been thoroughly exposed to the weather in order that all the grain or seeds that it contains may be sprouted before applying it to the land, or the foul matter will grow and ruin the crop.

Flotsam and Jetsam.

The old practice of pulling off the suckers or side shoots of corn has largely been abandoned.

In view of the threatened dearth of fodder in Europe, the French Academy of Sciences recommends utilizing the leaves of the grape vine for this purpose. Cattle eat them, either fresh or dry, with avidity, and they are stated to be excellent food.

English exchanges report "gout" in barley. This gout is caused by the maggots of the corn fly.

Potato bugs increase because we do not poison the second crop. They are left to mature and be on hand in the spring for the next crop.

Any boy of 10 to 12 years who has been brought up on the farm ought to know how to bud and graft a tree.

All communications emphasize the shortage of hay and forage crops in Europe, and especially in France.

There is always a good market for the straw that is earliest thrashed after harvest.

A Good Thing

A DROP IN PRICES!

200 titles of the world's best books. Buy one to read Sunday. The Prince of India, by Gen. Wallace--his latest book--now on sale.

The Death Shot. Capt. Mayne Reid.

Not Like Other Girls. Rosa N. Carey.

Cleopatra. H. Rider Haggard.

The Scarlet Letter. Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Uarda. George Ebers.

A Hardy Norseman. Edna Lyall.

David Copperfield Charles Dickens.

Sketch Book. Washington Irving.

A Life's Remorse, The Duchess.

Tour of the world in 80 Days. Jules Verne.

The Free Lances. Capt. Mayne Reid.

Ivanhoe. Sir Walter Scott.

Last of the Mohicans. J. Fenimore Cooper.

Rob Roy. Sir Walter Scott.

Hard Times, and Uncommercial Traveler. Charles Dickens.

A Mad Love. Bertha M. Clay.

Sketches by Boz, and Pictures from Italy. Charles Dickens.

Peg Woffington. Charles Reade

Allan Quatermain. H Rider Haggard.

Dombey and Son. Charles Dickens.

Sweet is True Love. The Duchess.

Loys, Lord Berresford. The Duchess.

Rasselas. Samuel Johnson.

Twice Told Tales. Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Mr. and Mrs. Spooner dyke. Stanley Huntley

Balsamo, The Magician. Alexander Dumas.

The Mesmerist's Victim. Alexander Dumas.

The Queen's Necklace. Alexander Dumas.

The House of the Seven Gables. Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Uncle Tom's Cabin. Harriet Beecher Stowe

6 cents buys one of these Books.

Bottom at 6 Cents.

—AT—

DOWNARD'S BOOK STORE

3 Doors South of Burnet House.

THE NEEDY

Manufacturers--Jobbers

Call For Cash.

The great array of the Unemployed

Causes much concern in the larger cities. Forturnately we do not feel the stress as keenly here in Lima, where

DOLLARS

Are not worshiped as they are in some places. There is more charity here than in the great centers and the public heart is moved at double-quick action at a tale of woe.

GUS KALB realizes that confidence is returning. Better times are dawning and the hoarded savings are going into circulation.

While thinking where to get your boy his School Suit, buy where the assortment is large and prices right.

THAT PLACE IS

GUS KALB'S,

Strictly One-Price Clothing House,

28 and 30 Union Block.

The Lima Times-Democrat.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUB. CO

COUNTING ROOM, 221 NORTH MAIN STREET

TELEPHONE CALL, No. 84.

AN EARLY MORNING EDITION

In Honor of Labor Day.—The Times-Democrat Greets its Readers "Good Morning."

In order that all persons connected with THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT may be enabled to observe Labor Day, enjoy all its advantages and participate in its festivities, today's edition is issued at 6 o'clock a m, instead of at 4 o'clock p. m.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

H. I. Moore left to-day for the world's fair.

S. S. Wheeler and family are home from the fair.

Mrs. W. E Glenn and children are home from a visit in Kenton.

Mrs. J. M. Kendall and daughter are the guests of her parents, in Tiffin.

Misses Maud and Ethel Donahue, of Kenton, are the guests of friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rose, of South Elizabeth street, left to-day for the world's fair.

Miss Kate Mungiven, of Dunkirk, O., is visiting friends and relatives in this city for a few days.

Dr E D Kable has returned from Gallipolis, where he attended a State Board of Health meeting.

Rev. A. L Frazer and wife, of Youngstown, are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hume.

Mrs. Thomas M. Manning went to Lima this afternoon to visit her husband, who is employed on the L E. & W. railroad—*Kenton News.*

Mrs. Wm. Barritt, of South Main street, left to-day for a visit at Mattoon, Ill, after which she will join her husband at Chicago and take in the fair.

Misses Blanche and Villa Anderson and Mr. W. C. Robbins and wife, of Jackson, Mich., are the guests of Mr. R M. Robbins and wife, of North Jefferson street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Selected to See the Burial Services Carried Out.

After selecting the ticket for slaughter, the Republican county convention Saturday evening elected the following delegates to the Senatorial convention at Van Wert the latter part of the month:

Thos Cotner, H D Creps, Wm Daily, Miner Atmur, M J Sanford, Jerry Bechtol, E Cantieny, Frank Paulser, Chas Metheany, E F Davis, John Miller, D E Jones, D S Cross, J V Smiley, W L Parmenter, J L Price, J W Lutz, David Baxter, Sr, J W Roby, H G Stemen, J R Marshall, A J Osmun, J H Patterson, M L Clippinger, W C Parmenter, J M Jacobs, H D Campbell, Geo Hall, A A Creps, D J Cable, S S Wheeler, B M Moulton, T C Calvert and C B Adgate.

The county central committee selected the following executive committee: J L Price, J B Vail, J W Halfhill, Dr. Hitchcock, I R Longsworth, M A Atmur and W L Parmenter.

LINE OF MARCH.

For the Labor Day Parade.

The line of march for to-day's parade will be as follows: The manufacturing industries on wagons will form on West High street. The local Unions and other organizations will form on West Market street. The procession headed by the City Band, will move west on Market street to Metcalf; north on Metcalf to Wayne; east on Wayne to Main; south on Main to Public Square; west on Market to West street; south on West to Elm; east on Elm to Main; north on Main to Public Square; east on Market to Fair Ground.

In the evening there will be a display of fireworks on the Public Square, and a ball in Music Hall.

The order of the parade will be:
Lima Police Force.
Mayor of Lima, and other speakers of the day in carriages.
Lima City Band.
City Officials in carriages.
Lima Fire Department
Boys' Temperance Brigade.
St. Ross Cadets.
Visiting Organizations
Delphos Band
Lima Mail Carriers.
G. A. R. in Uniform.
U. V. U. in uniform.
I O O F. Uniform Rank
K of P Uniform Rank.
Wapakoneta Band.
Stevenson Club
Ancient Order United Workmen.
Junior Order American Mechanics.
Knights of Maccabee.
Lake Erie Car Shop Employes.
Unorganized Workmen.
Band of Music.
C, H & D. Shop Employes
Machinists' Union.
Tailors' Union.
Carpenters' Union.
Barbers' Union.
Band of Music.
Typographical Union.
Clarmaker's Union.
Iron Moulders' Union.
Boilermakers' Union.
Stationery Engineers' Association.
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.
Lima Cycling Club.
Band of Music.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

The L E & W run their local freights as usual today.

Mr. W. B. Kennicott, of the C & E, has been appointed agent at Wilders, vice C H Tyler.

Switch engines No. 29 and 4, of the L E & W, are ready for yard work again, after being overhauled.

Engine No. 27, of the L E & W, is ready for the road again, after undergoing general repairs in the shops here.

The new C & E passenger conductors, Ed Andrews and "Dad" Day, passed through here doing passenger duty yesterday.

There were six sections of west bound passenger train No 1, on the C & E yesterday, carrying all told about 2,500 passengers enroute from New York State to the World's Fair.

Are You Nervous.

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength, and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25c. a box.

Went Through the Target.

Friday evening Charley Simons, of East Kibby street, was practicing with a rifle and one of the bullets went through the target, at which he was shooting, and lodged in Frank Mullenhour's house, on East Elm street, giving the inmates quite a scare. Charley was practicing sharp shooting.

CAME HOME,

And, Making a Very Surprising Discovery,

Proceeds To Smash Things and Lay ---Out the Woman in the Case.

About five o'clock Sunday afternoon, as Chief Stockton and Policeman Barker were taking it easy in the station, their attention was attracted by the noise of someone smashing things, and a woman's screams. Springing to their feet they ran out, and found the noise came from the alley west of the city building. They further discovered that the racket was in the house occupied by Cow Policeman Bullett, a short distance back. When they reached the building they found his wife smashing things right and left, the principal object of her wrath being a white woman, whom she had knocked down and out and given a black eye. After gaining the inside and placing them all under arrest, the cause of the trouble was learned. Bullett and the white woman were taken to the city prison and locked up, while Mrs. Bullett was allowed to go, the Chief deciding that she had just provocation for causing the commotion.

According to the story told by Mrs. Bullett, she is a greatly abused woman. She says she has been working out to support herself and husband, and was away yesterday. She returned sooner than usual, and

FOUND THE DOOR LOCKED.

Hearing voices within, she burst open one of the windows and entered, and found a pretty state of affairs. She says that her husband, young Slate Simmons and Biddy Brown were in the house with the white woman, whom she did not know. As soon as they saw her coming they made an effort to get away, but she kicked in a window and made for the white intruder, knocking her down and bruising her considerably. She then turned her attention to her husband, whom she was giving a great dressing down when the police arrived and took part in the melee and quelled the disturbance by arresting Bullett and the woman, who is of a very tough appearance and whose home is thought to be in Kenton. Simmons and Brown made their escape by jumping through one of the windows.

A bottle which had contained whiskey was found in the room, which added to the wrath of Mrs. Bullet. She accompanied the party to the station and abused her husband roundly for his conduct, consoling him with the information that she would be on hand at the trial and would see if he could abuse her shamefully and escape punishment.

FOREIGN MISSONS.

Seventh Annual Convention of Women's Foreign Missionary Society for Lima District Central Ohio Conference.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of Lima District, Central Ohio Conference, held their seventh annual convention at Elida on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug 30 and 31, 1893. The convention was called to order by Miss Mattie Hall, Wednesday at 3 30 p m. The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. R Rauch, of Van Wert. After prayer, the secretary, Miss Grace Shafer, of Lima, called the roll of delegates. The first exercise on the program was from Miss Bonafield's contribution to the convention, 'Two Golden Lilies from the Flowery Garden,' read by Miss Susie Reid, of Lima. From the same contribution Miss Minnie Askins, of Elida, read "A Peep at Our Girls." Mrs. Fannie King Reeve, of Delphos, then followed with an excellent paper on the 'Greater Consecration.' Miss Mary Ketring, missionary to North China, was then introduced to the audience. As she was programed to lecture in the evening, she simply greeted the audience courteously and withdrew.

The appointing of a committee on nominations being next in order, it was suggested that the first named delegates from each subordinate district as a member of that committee. There being no objections, the President, acting upon the suggestion, appointed the following committee: Lima, Mrs. Charity; Rockford, Mrs. Walters, Van Wert, Mrs Rauch; Olive Chapel, Mrs H. S. Weaver; St. Johns, Mrs. E W. Parker; Middlepoint, Mrs. Gardner; "Lima King's Daughters," Miss Idetta Lutz; Delphos, Mrs. Hogarth, Elida, Mrs Cook.

On motion the following committee on resolutions were appointed: Mesdames Berry, of Lima, Reeve, of Delphos, and Strong, of Rockford. The convention then adjourned until 7.30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION

The convention was called to order by Mrs. Reeve. After an anthem by the choir, Mrs M E. Cook, of Lima, conducted the devotional exercises, reading from the 84th Psalm. The choir then sang 'Cast Thy Bread Upon the Water," following which Mrs J. W Bowyer, President of the Elida Auxiliary, delivered the address of welcome, which was supplemented by an appropriate song, "We Greet You," rendered by the Elida contingent. Mrs. J M. Strong, of Rockport, in a few well chosen words responded to the welcome.

Miss Ketring then delivered an interesting lecture on the "Habits and Condition of the Heathen Chinese." She exhibited idols, photographs of Chidese scenery, implements, etc, that were interesting and curious.

After the benediction by Rev. Swift, the visiting delegates were banquetted in the lecture room by the Elida auxiliary. The Elida band, in response to the auxiliary, serenaded the visiting sisters while they were partaking of the banquet.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Convention was called to order by Mrs D. R Cook. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Weaver, of Olive Chapel, after which Mrs. M. E. Cook took charge of the conference and led the prayer and praise service, at the conclusion of which Mrs Reeve, of Delphos, took the gavel and called for reports from the different auxiliaries. Mrs. Bowyer reported for Elida, Mrs. Gardner for Middlepoint, Mrs. Berry for Lima Trinity, Mrs Weaver for Olive Chapel, Mrs. Hogarth for Delphos, Mrs Walters for Rockford, Mrs Rauch for Van Wert, and Mrs. Baumgardner for St. Marys. The reports were very encouraging and show that good work is being done.

Mrs. M. E Cook then read a very interesting paper on the subject, "The Lord Hath Need of Them."

At this juncture the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That tender congratulations of this convention be sent to Sister W H Leatherman, trusting that in this Providence a new missionary is recorded in her family (Baby Ruth.)

Miss Mattie Hull then read a well prepared paper on the subject, "Our Literature."

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Devotional exercises led by Mrs. Hogarth, of Delphos. Miss Hull followed with select reading, "Monday Evening at Mrs. Gray's."

Mrs Rey Baumgardner, of St. Marys, read an excellent paper on the subject, "Gather Up the Fragments."

Miss Lutz reported for the society known as the Lima "King's Daughters."

The following officers were elected by ballot for the ensuing year: President, Mrs M E Cook, of Lima: Cor. Dist Secretary, Miss L. Hull, of Lafayette; Recording Secretay, Miss Grace Shafer, Lima; Treasurer, Mrs. C. Charity, Lima. Mrs ——— was elected delegate to the branch meeting in Cambridge, October 11.

On motion an invitation was ordered to be extended to the Cincinnati branch for the annual meeting of '94.

EVENING SESSION.

The exercises opened with a recitation—"The Giving Alphabet"—by a class of twenty-four little girls and boys. This was followed by Miss Grace Shafer in a beautiful solo entitled, "Nothing to Pay."

Miss Minnie Askins recited in her characteristic style, "The Battle Rages; Stand Firm."

The secretary then read an interesting letter from Miss Julia Bonafield.

Messrs. Woods, John, Sherrick and Crites then favored the convention with a quartette—"Send the Light"—which was well received.

The committee on resolutions, through its chairman, Mrs. Reeve, made the following report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The ladies of the W. F. M. S. Auxiliary of Elida, have done all in their power to entertain the W. F. M. S. convention by meeting them with carriages at the depot upon their arrival, and the kind ladies of the church and society opened wide their doors of hospitality inviting us to take possession of larder and all, and our hearts were made thrice glad by a most beautiful address of welcome from Mrs. J. W. Bowyer in her inimitable graceful manner, followed by a chorus of welcome song, therefore,

Resolved, That we extend to these ladies the sincere thanks of this convention for such beautiful and loving welcome and royal entertainment, and may God's choicest blessings continue to be showered upon them.

WHEREAS, The convention was so happily surprised by a delightful banquet by the Elida auxiliary and a soul stirring serenade by the Elida cornet band.

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt appreciation of the same. To the trustees who so kindly threw open the doors of the church and to the choir which rendered such excellent music, we extend the thanks of this convention.

Respectfully submitted,
MRS A BERRY,
MRS. M. J. STRONG
MRS F. K REEVE.

Mrs. Lida Crites then mounted the rostrum and crowned the convention with the valedictory address well delivered, as it was also fitting.

The convention then adjourned to meet at Delphos in June, 1894.

Following is a list of the delegates who attended the convention:

Lafayette auxiliary—Misses Louella and Mattie Hall.

Lima Auxiliary—Mesdames Charity, Cook, Myers, Miles, Berry, Harrod, Crosson, Kiplinger, Andrew, Wise, Wallace, Folk, Evans, Jones, Foltz, and Ireland.

Lima Kings' Daughters—Misses Susie and Lettie Reid, Idelta Lutz, Grace A Shafer and Mary Ketring.

Delphos—Mesdames Hogart, Reeve, Wilson and Longsworth.

Middlepoint—Mrs. Gardner and daughter and Mesdames Davis and Hathaway.

Van Wert—Mrs. R. Rauch.

Rockford—Mesdames Walters and Strong.

St Marys—Mesdames Baumgardner and Huffman.

Paulding—Mrs. Hough.

New Hampshire—Misses Corn and Sadie Hover.

Convoy—Mrs. McNeal.

Allentown—Mrs Swift.

Buy Your Groceries

At the Appleton Assignee Sale now going on at 323 South Pine street. 75 3t

Surprised Her.

A very pleasant birthday party was held Friday evening, at the home of Mr and Mrs. Jas Yeakum, of Shawnee township. The occasion was the eighteenth birthday anniversary of Miss Bessie Rusler, their granddaughter. Miss Bessie was conveyed away to Lima in the forenoon and was delayed there until late in the day. When she returned she found the house and yard full of relatives and friends. A supper was then served, in which over one hundred and fifty guests participated. Afterward a large number of valuable gifts were presented to the young lady, the presentation speech being made by Rev. J. F Newcomb of Criderville. After the old folks had gone home the young people enjoyed themselves with games and social intercourse until a late hour. Among the guests were those from Lima, Marion, and Criderville.

Dickens, Thackery, Kingsley and other standard works of fiction are sold by Downard at 6c per copy. 74-2t

The C., H. & D. R. R.

Have issued a handsome panoramic view, five feet long, of Chicago and the World's Fair, showing relative heights of the prominent buildings, etc. Also a hand-some photographic album of the World's Fair buildings, either of which will be sent to any address postpaid on receipt of 10c in stamps Address D G. Edwards, General Passenger Agent World's Fair Route 200 W. 4th Street, Cincinnati, O.

Philadelphia Dye Works

Changed hands. Any one having goods there shall call in ten days and get same. 74 3t*

GRIEF

Overtakes the Gay "Dr." Hammond at St. Marys.

Arrested for Some Transactions Which It is Charged Were Not Right.

For several weeks past the presence of Dr. Woodford Hammond, so styled, has been missed from the city. He was a familiar figure, and will be remembered by those who can not recall his name as the man with the flowing side whiskers, who was a conspicuous figure on the street corners. He essayed in the roll of a sport to a certain degree and issued several challenges in the local press for various contests which were taken up in every instance, but the doctor invariably failed to put up his stuff, and whenever he had anything to say it was looked upon as a bluff, and no attention was paid to any of his talk. It was known here that he sailed as a detective, and wore a big tin badge conspicuously displayed. Nothing has been heard from him for several weeks, but the following from the St. Marys *Argus* tells of his presence there and the trouble in that city:

For three or four weeks past a man named Woodford Hammond has been making St Marys his headquarters, representing himself as a doctor, a detective, a pension agent, and anything or everything by which he could mislead a few unsuspecting victims. To some he says he is a doctor and claims he can successfully treat almost any disease the human body is heir to. To the old soldier he represents that he is a pension attorney and that he has "influence at Washington" through which he can secure a pension or an increase in pension for any soldier who will give him a case and pay him a few dollars in advance. He claims also that he is a member of the United States Detective Agency, of Michigan and that he has authority to appoint sub agents and issue commissions, collecting for the same

ANYTHING HE CAN GET.

from the victim. He has already made several "appointments" in St. Marys. Last Saturday he induced one of his appointees to send a letter to W. R. Blackburn, a member of the firm of Blackburn Bro's at Moulton, whose store was burglarized in July last, asking him to come to town that night and stating that there was a man here who could locate the thief and recover the goods. Blackburn came in Saturday evening and immediately he was introduced to "Detective Hammond." The latter invited him to his room at the Ohio House, and soon after getting him there closed the door and pulled the window blinds. This movement and the suspicious actions of Hammond immediately after frightened Blackburn, and he at once arrived at the conclusion that he was about to be "touched," and he lost no time in getting out of the room and informing Marshal Culliton, who

WAS WATCHING HAMMOND

near by, of the state of affairs. The Marshal at once placed the "Detective" under arrest and escorted him to the city hotel. When he searched him there he found a bat full of old trash, advertising matter, several bottles of small sugar pellets similar to those used by homeopathic physicians and a six shooter revolver. Hammond thought it an outrage on justice and the public welfare that a "detective" of his standing should be so ruthlessly cast behind the bars to play checkers with his nose, and he demanded to know by what right he was held. He was, therefore, arraigned in Mayor's Court Sunday evening on the charge of carrying concealed weapons and fined $10 and costs. The limit of his ready cash was fifty-seven cents and, rather than go into the corporation gravel pit on Monday morning and blister his tender hands by bringing them in contact with the handle of a shovel, he put up his watch and chain as security for the amount of the fine and costs. He is still laying around town, telling what an outrage it was to molest a professional gentleman and a United State officer, but the proper place for him is a workhouse or corporation gravel pit. He is a fraud, a deadbeat and a swindler, and we warn everybody to keep him at a safe distance.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative Syrup of Figs.

Evening Classes

In any study formed in Lima College, Cincinnati block. tf

ROUND ABOUT.

The first wedding anniversary is a paper event. Greenbacks make the nicest paper presents.

* * *

A certain young man on West Kibby street went to call on his best girl Sunday afternoon and, becoming rather affectionate, bit the young lady on one of her cheeks. Upon removing his teeth from her cheek he suddenly made a wry face and exclaimed, "Good heavens! I've taken a dose of salts!" The truth of the matter was that the young lady had been bathing her face in a solution of salt camphor and rain water, and was intended to beautify her complexion. She told the young man he was too fresh, anyway, and needed some salt.

* * *

Doctor—"You need a change of air."
Patient—"Yes, I am tired of hearing 'After the Ball.'"

* * *

There will be a special conclave of commander No 14 Knights Templar of Lima at the Red Cross, to work in the order of the 12th, Tuesday afternoon and evening, Sept. ing. There will be a banquet in the even. About sixteen members of this commandery reside in Kenton and many will attend.—*Kenton News.*

* * *

"One would think that the business of a watchmaker would require the investment of little or no capital," said one of the clan yesterday, "besides that invested for tools, but this is a mistake. I do a big cleaning and mending business, but I've got to keep a couple of dozen first-class watches to loan my customers while their own time-piece is being doctored. This is absolutely necessary, for many patrons will not leave their own unless I have another watch to lend them. Women can often be put off without a substitute, but a man rarely can."

* * *

A club has been formed in Boston to make dog meat a popular diet. Sausage has been a favorite in this city for several years.

NEW
DRESS GOODS.
Cloaks
and
Fur Capes
at
G. E. GLUECK'S,
9-2t&w5-t 57 Public Square.

A Pleasant Surprise.

At the home of Mr. Silvester Friesinger, on the D. J. Cable farm, was a very pleasant surprise. It was given in honor of Mr. Friesinger's thirty-fifth birthday. The evening was spent in music and singing, after which a grand supper was served. Those present were: The mother of Mr. Friesinger, Theodore Friesinger and family, George Dull and family, John A Watt and family, D B Denman and wife, Arlington Friesinger and family, Misses Lillie and Tessie Friesinger, all of Lima, and Mr Chas Bowers, of Chicago. At a late hour they returned to their homes wishing Mr. Friesinger many more happy birthdays. ONE WHO WAS THERE.

You Must

Not fail to see the new
Cloaks,
Fur Capes
and
Dress Goods
at
G. E. BLUEM'S
6-2&w-5t 57 Public Square.

The Bridge Did Not Fall.

The reports on the streets this afternoon that the big bridge on the Ohio Southern railroad at Quincy had fallen yesterday afternoon is untrue. Only the engine and derrick was pulled off the end of the bridge. It was caused by having too heavy a weight on the derrick. One man went down with the engine and derrick, but escaped without serious injury. The accident occurred about four o'clock yesterday afternoon.—*Sidney News.*

For Music.

Piano or voice, German, French, Latin or any higher branches, see Lima College. Classes formed any time. Cincinnati block. tf

Get a novel to read Sunday 6 cents buys one at Downard's. 74-2t

Don't Miss the Chance

To save money by buying groceries at the Appleton Assignee Sale. 73 3t

FIRES.

There is an Unusual Number of Them Lately.

Chief Ogden Thinks They are the Work of a Fire Bug.

The large number of fires lately have been the work of a fire bug is the opinion of fire chief Ogden. Only a few nights ago the department was called out on West Wayne street where there was a mysterious blaze, a barn being on fire, but the flames were extinguished without much difficulty and before much damage was done. About seven o'clock Sunday morning there was an alarm sent in caused by a barn belonging to J. D. Jones, located on Bellefontaine avenue, being on fire. The barn was destroyed, but the timely discovery by some of the neighbors resulted in the horse and buggy belonging to Mr Jones being rescued from the burning building. The barn was set on fire, it being the opinion that it was the work of tramps who have been hanging about that part of the city for several nights, and who the night previous slept in the barn of a neighbor. Whether or not the conflagration was the result of an intention to fire the building or not is unknown, but tracks were discovered about the building by those who were there soon after the flames were discovered.

ANOTHER ONE LATER.

About twenty minutes after ten o'clock Sunday morning the department was called out by a fire being discovered in a barn owned by Miss Lizzie Dye, on Cemetery Market street, between Pine and ——— before streets. The flames were discovered before they had gained much headway, and the extinguished before the arrival of the department, although the boys were out in good shape. The barn was unoccupied and the fire was also the work of an incendiary, no doubt.

BREWERY DAMAGED.

Saturday evening about six o'clock fire was discovered in the roof of the cold storage building at the Lima brewery's plant, in the east end of the city, and along the P. Ft W and C tracks. Two lines of hose were laid, and after a stubborn fight the flames were brought under control and extinguished after about an hour's work. The damage done to the building will amount to about $300. The plant is fully insured, and the company will not lose anything by the fire.

OUTSIDE THE LIMITS.

About eleven o'clock Saturday night a barn west of the city took fire. An alarm was sent in and the department responded, but the fire was outside the city limits and they came back. The barn was destroyed, with only trifling loss.

In Childhood's Happy Days.

Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administers it to her own offspring and always with the best of results. For sale by Melville, the druggist, next to postoffice.

Fine, fresh cracked eggs 10c. per dozen, at
M. THOMAS & SON'S.
75-3t

Her Wit Gave Her a Seat.

One day last week a large Irishwoman got into a Sixth Avenue car, and the car being full, she was obliged to stand. She rode for many blocks quite patiently, first resting herself on one foot and then on the other. Still no one got out.

With a face that Harrigan would have given fifty dollars for, she exclaimed: "Well, ain't none o' yez going home, or be yez all going to roid into the nixt county?"

"No, we are all going to see Lillian Kennedy in 'She Couldn't Marry Three.'"

You Can Now

See the new Fall stock of
Dress Goods,
Cloaks
and
Fur Capes
at
G. E BLUEM'S,
9-2&w5t 57 Public Square

Do You Want to Study?

Lima College opens September 5 in the Cincinnati block.
C. ACKERMANN, Pres,
tf 807 West North Street.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE!

LET US THEN BE UP AND DOING,
WITH A HEART FOR ANY FATE,
STILL ACHIEVING, STILL PURSUING,
LEARN TO LABOR AND TO WAIT.
—LONGFELLOW.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

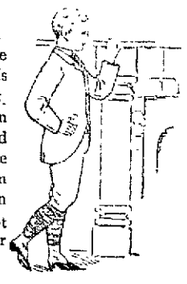
We respectfully beg to inform the public in general that we have received our Fall and Winter Stock, and will spread before the public of Lima and Northwestern Ohio an array of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, which, for variety, grandeur and styles has never been equalled.

LABOR!

"The laborer, I honor. The toil-worn craftsman that, with earthmade instruments, laboriously conquers the earth and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard hand; venerable too, is the rugged face all weather tanned, for it is the face of man living manlike."—Carlyle.

"Labor," says DeGrande, "is the great educator; labor means wealth, power and civilization; lab or means character, duty and nobleness; labor prevents disorder, ennui and dissipation. It is the school of sobriety, cultivates attention, perseverance, and method. Labor gives vigor, a sense of dignity and the power of self respect and self confidence.

Mothers. Just a word about our School Suits. The boy isn't ready for School when his books are bought and his pencils sharpened; that isn't all. He is ready as soon as he is attired in one of our $5 00 School Suits. It will make him look well enough to go to the head of his class, and to stay there. Some boys will knock a Suit to pieces in about a week. That's just the kind of a boy this Suit is designed for. When it comes to a question of endurance, it will wear long enough to make you tired of seeing it, if you could possibly be tired of the nattiest, neatest and most becoming outfit that ever left the hands of a manufacturer. We have lovely Suits from $2.00 up to $12.00, and we can truthfully say that in no place in town can you find such styles and prices as you can with us. Our Mammoth Store has not only a couple of styles to select from, but at least a hundred, possibly more. Come in and examine them. You will find our styles and prices are right.



THE MAMMOTH.

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